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JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVIII. NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 2504.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

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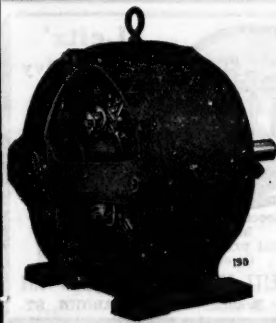
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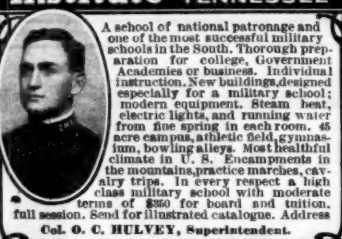
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THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

In the treaty of arbitration just signed between the United States and Great Britain the principal point in Article I. is contained in these words: "All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of Oct. 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement. * * * The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, His Majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion."

In Article II. it is laid down that "the high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises and as hereinafter provided, a joint high commission of inquiry, to which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I. before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I.; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy if either party desires such postponement."

Article III. provides that the reports of the commission shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award. This commission shall decide also whether a question is subject to arbitration, provided the commission is unanimous or there is only one dissenting voice. Article V. says that "the United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time, as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective governments, and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties." The other provisions deal with the working details of the proposed arbitration.

This treaty is almost identical in language with the treaty just signed with France. The first public explanation of these treaties was made by President Taft on Aug. 6 in his address at Mountain Lake Park, Md., before a Methodist Chautauqua. After saying that the treaties meant the submission to arbitration of any issue between the nations that can be properly settled upon the principles of law and equity, President Taft said: "There are, of course, questions of policy with respect to which each nation must exercise its own discretion, and in doing so is entirely within its legal and equitable right, and however its action may affect the other nation it is not the proper subject of contro-

versy." The President appealed to the church people to use all the influence in their power to bring about the Senate confirmation of the treaties.

These treaties were considered in the Senate on Aug. 5 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which made public the terms. The ban of secrecy was also removed from the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua. The terms of these four treaties are practically alike. Trained observers of Senatorial sentiment do not hesitate to say that a feeling against these treaties is forming and that there is no chance that any of them will be pressed to ratification at this session. Exactly what is the significance of the term "justiciable" does not appear, but the sharpness of the opposition to the treaties indicates clearly that in the minds of many Senators it is felt that the term leaves the treaties with great binding power upon the Senate over a whole range of vital subjects, whether affecting the national honor or not.

The scope of the admission of President Taft, that "each nation must exercise its own discretion in certain questions of policy," is not altogether clear. It is over questions of policy that most wars have been fought. To-day the weakness of arbitration is seen in this very freedom which nations must have in matters of policy. What constitutes questions of policy will always be troublesome. An apparently trivial matter of boundary, etc., may all at once assume the proportions of a national policy, and in such case, we take it, the President would recognize the right of a nation to follow its own discretion. It is thus seen that at the very threshold of the application of the principles of arbitration to the relations of nations we run directly against the difficulty of determining in what things nations shall have liberty to act freely, and this difficulty may be insuperable. Viewed in this light, it is not easy to see in what material respect the new treaties are a practical advance upon the old methods of diplomacy.

We are frank to say that too much should not be expected of the newly signed treaties in bringing about the world's peace, for the high contracting parties have been at peace with each other for nearly one hundred years. Their domains are not contiguous. If we may except Canada, and there is not that probability of clashing of interests which is seen among close neighbors like the Powers of Europe. When the nations of Europe shall go into arbitration compacts like those we have just concluded it will be time enough to weigh the value of such agreements in making peace permanent. The situation in Morocco at present affords a very interesting example of the difficulties that would surround arbitration, with Germany in possession of the port of Agadir. If the decision of the arbitration court, after the two or three years required to reach it, were against Germany, and she were told to depart from Morocco, would she obey? Might not this be one of those "questions of policy" to which the President has referred? If Germany did not depart, would the other nations compel her by force of arms? It is not altogether wise to count too much on arbitration treaties between countries separated by three thousand miles of ocean as pointing the path the world must tread on its way to the Era of Universal Peace.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Aug. 15 gave out the explanation of its opposition to the treaties of arbitration with England and France. Senator Lodge prepared the report, which asserts that the treaties deprive the Senate of its constitutional right to express itself on every treaty, and that even if the Senate chose to delegate this power to a joint high commission or other tribunal it could not do so under the Constitution. The report says also that in the present stage of human development a situation might arise that would make such a treaty "not a noble instrument of peace, but an ill omened breeder of bitterness and war." On the same day Germany made known to the State Department its acceptance of the general principles of arbitration as laid down in Secretary Knox's draft recently submitted.

That the vast numbers enrolled in the modern continental armies reduce the tactical value of their units, and that they are far inferior as fighting machines to many of the armies of the past, when judged by the standard of comparative science and mechanics applicable to each period, is the contention of a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After Magazine, in discussing the scheme of organizing a huge colonial French army of blacks in North Africa. "To mention only a few, the Roman Legions, the Yenl Cheries (Janissarys), the Great Companies of Medieval Europe and the army of Cromwell were each in its own best period far superior weapons of offense to any present-day Continental army. Many military students are convinced that 100,000 really well trained troops, equipped with the best which modern science could furnish, would have no more difficulty in dealing with the whole of Europe than Colonel Mangin's gallant comrades in annexing the French Soudan. That is to say, if France cared to concentrate her present efforts and expenditure on her declining armies, their gain in increased efficiency would more than compensate their lessening numbers, and render them a more formidable opponent than at present, for at least another fifty years." The proposal to raise a colored African army, which has been broadly hinted at in French military circles following the reports of Lieutenant Colonel Mangin on the adaptability of the

blacks and browns of Africa to purposes of national defense, is awakening bitter comment. Max Montesole writes from a British viewpoint. He says that the ultimate purpose of such a scheme is to enable France, under cover of the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara, to organize a black army which a month after the declaration of war with Germany could reinforce the army in Europe to the extent of about 700,000 men, which would give her a superiority of about 600,000 soldiers over Germany. But France could not conceal such colonial organization from Europe, and Germany would quickly seek to offset this black force by adopting the French method of enrolling the manhood of the nation. Then it would have a reserve of five millions, which would be of far more value than the brown-black soldiers, who would, in fighting for an unbeliever, lack the stimulus of religious enthusiasm. The essayist maintains that Colonel Mangin assumes too much when he says that European armies as military machines are practically equal in value, and that, therefore, superiority of numbers becomes the prime factor.

The Morning Astorian, of Astoria, Ore., says: "With a fraction under one-quarter of a mile to be finished, the great south jetty of the Columbia River system is being slowly forged to the perfection planned a score of years ago in this behalf by the Government of the United States. The jetty is to be 38,280 feet long and is designed to so hem the flood of water discharged from this mighty stream as to scour and carry away the bar sands which stretch for miles across the entrance to the harbor; and year by year, with the present annual surveys showing bigger and better results than ever, the enormous task is going on and will, upon the completion of the two and one-half mile jetty to be built upon the north shore of the entrance, achieve the long desired freedom and faraway in and out of this lordly harbor, making it the peer of even San Francisco for accessibility and safety and next to that beautiful and invincible refuge, the greatest and best harbor on the Pacific. That the Government has this port in its eye among its dependable and strategic points of war usage is assured from the fact that it is from four to six days nearer the Orient than any other on the coast, and that it is the basic point of consideration in all the charts, studies and projected coasts for war movement, wherewith the young officers of the Army and Navy are taught at West Point and Annapolis; and that with the completion of the Panama Canal it is to be brought within the larger and more comprehensive use of the Government as a depot and general base of supplies in all contingencies of these Services."

The low state to which the American merchant marine has sunk may be judged from the figures of ships that used the Suez Canal in 1908. Through the canal passed 3,727 vessels, of which 2,194 were British, 583 German, 238 French, 243 Dutch, 105 Austrian and one American. The lone representative of the greatest country on earth had a tonnage of exactly 628! The extent to which our trade is carried in foreign ships may be judged from figures showing that American exports and imports require a total of more than a million tons of ships. Foreign vessels to U.S. ports were 193, tonnage 564,841; foreign vessels from U.S. ports 141, tonnage 450,088; total tonnage, 1,014,929. At the present time there is no sign that the opening of the Panama Canal will not give a similar overwhelming benefit to foreign ships, with the exception of the promise contained in the awakening of the American people to our Navy's need of a merchant marine as an auxiliary to the fleet in the time of war. Out of this rebirth of interest in our commercial shipping, which is the outgrowth of the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet, there may come a national movement that will enable this country to make a better showing in its use of the Panama than it had in the use of the Suez.

The Vreeland Board on navy yard efficiency took a recess Aug. 16 for a week or ten days. During the recess the members of the board will visit a number of large industrial plants to secure first hand information on subjects which have been before them during their deliberations. The board is going into some of the smallest details with great care, and its report is apt to be of interest not only to the Service, but to the managers of some of the large private concerns. It is thought that the report will be ready to present to Secretary Meyer when he returns from Europe, where he is studying conditions in the large foreign yards.

Plans for the establishment of extensive libraries at Washington and The Hague, which would not only throw light upon the causes and effects of war, but serve as a guide in future efforts to decide international differences, were reported Aug. 10 by Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, member of the general committee, to the delegates to the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Over one million dollars is now being spent in various states for public road improvement, and ere long we shall have excellent roads running from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Montreal to Miami, Fla. The introduction of automobiles and bicycles, with other causes, has created an active and very general public interest in road improvement.

Now that the campaigns of the American Civil War are receiving so much attention at the hands of British historians and military students, especially the campaigns in Virginia, we wish the fact could be brought home to officers of the British army that they will be unable to get the right perspective in studying these campaigns unless they keep constantly in mind the execrable condition of the Virginia roads during the wet season, which virtually made movements of troops on a large scale impossible. To officers familiar with the good hard roads of Europe many of the long periods of inactivity, often extending over months, may seem inexplicable, except on the theory of incompetency or timidity, but a trip even to-day through Virginia during the winter months would give one an idea of the tremendous difficulty of moving men and munitions during the Civil War, when the passage of a few heavy wagons would convert the roads into a morass in which men and animals would flounder along hopelessly, making almost as slow progress as if they were cutting a road through a wilderness. Not until this feature of the campaigning is thoroughly understood by the foreign historian and student will they be able to get out of such movements as those of Stonewall Jackson and Sheridan the many lessons of value they hold. No expertness in map reading can make an English officer, accustomed to the stone roads of his country and the Continent, appreciate the awful task of trying to transport an army along the dirt roads of Virginia during the months of a wet winter. There is a story told of a colored wagon driver in the columns of Jackson who was asked how he escaped being hit by bullets in the many fights he was in. "Dat was no trouble at all, massa," he replied. "Soon as the firing began I jes' fell down in de road and rolled up in de mud till I was all out of sight 'cept mah nose." Other stories more or less apocryphal than this as to the depth of Virginia mud during the Civil War have been told, but even in their exaggeration they cannot bring to the mind a proper picture of the obstacles which the inadequate roads presented to the commanders of both sides. In the corduroy roads the logs would be afloat after a rainstorm.

Rev. Henry Martin Kieffer, D.D., of Atlantic City, N.J., writes: "They that be arbitration-mad, or gone peace-crazy, and be bent on finding some new substitute for heroic achievement, let them go read the simple story of 'Jackanapes,' and mark well the words with which that story concludes. There is a heritage of heroic example and noble obligation not reckoned with in the wealth of the nations, but essential to a nation's life; the contempt of which in any people may, not slowly, mean even its commercial fall. Very sweet are the uses of prosperity, the harvests of peace and progress, the fostering sunshine of health and happiness and length of days in the land. But, there be things—oh, sons of what has deserved the name of Great Britain, forget it not!—the good of which and 'the use of' which are beyond all calculation of worldly goods and earthly uses; things such as love, and honor, and the soul of man, which cannot be bought with a price, and which do not die with death. And they who would live happily ever after should not leave these things out of the lessons of their lives." Dr. Kieffer enlisted at the age of sixteen in the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers "Buck-tails" and served with his regiment three years to the close of the Civil War. What he writes expresses the general consensus of opinion of those who have seen war service, of whatever profession they may be. Dr. Kieffer is the author of the verses, "Our Camp Beyond the River," read at the forty-fourth annual encampment, G.A.R., Atlantic City, September, 1910. They were suggested by the dying words of the Confederate General Stonewall Jackson: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the trees." The last of the ten verses is the following:

"Oh, comrades, we are marching
With the sunset in our face,
But we're marching to a grand
And a glorious camping place;
And 'Taps' are beating for us, comrades,
Just a little way ahead—
But the morning breaks with 'Reveille'
In the bivouac of our dead."

Maintaining that the battle of Chickamauga should not have been fought, and that General Bragg threw away a golden opportunity to keep Crittenden's Corps from getting back to Chattanooga, ex-Captain A. B. Clay, of Church Hill, Tenn., writing in the July Confederate Veteran, says that "Rosecrans made two blunders which should have been fatal to his army—one in a reconnaissance in force by McCook into McLemore's Cove, and the other by Crittenden on the left toward Graysville. Several days before the battle Pegram was moving toward Chattanooga, with his old brigade, the 6th Georgia, in front, when a message was delivered to him from Colonel Hart that some Infantry were in his front. At once orders were sent to 'take a squadron and charge them.' Nearly all the advance guard of Van Cleve's Division of Crittenden's Corps were captured. From the prisoners it was learned that the whole corps were immediately behind. General Pegram called his staff around him and explained the situation. He said that by four o'clock next morning Polk's and Hill's Divisions could be thrown, one in Crittenden's front and the other in his rear, and that he 'would never get back to Chattanooga.' Just then General Forrest rode up. General Pegram turned and explained the positions, and eagerly asked to be permitted to ride to General Bragg and urge the plan upon him. Forrest's reply was: 'Perram, it's a good idea, and I'll ride with you.' General Pegasus came back worn and greatly depressed, as they were entirely unable to get General Bragg to consider the plan. The next morning the Federal Infantry and Artillery marched along peaceably."

In a speech in the U.S. Senate deprecating the re-opening of the wounds of the great conflict Senator Taylor said: "I do not believe that a man can be a good citizen who will now stand anywhere under the flag and attempt to keep the sections of this Union apart," and he told the following story illustrating the complete change of sentiment in the South in favor of the Union: "During the Spanish-American War I was down in Mississippi. I went into a little town and found a coterie of young men bitterly protesting against the

sons of Confederate soldiers marching under the Federal flag and wearing that blue uniform. I saw an old man sitting among them. Finally he said, 'Young men, I do not wish to engage in your discussion, but I followed the stars and bars four long, weary years. I surrendered at Appomattox. I went home barefooted and in rags, to find my country desolate and my home in ashes. I swore eternal vengeance against that flag and against that uniform. But one day not long ago I saw a Mississippi regiment marching up the street under that flag and in that uniform, and I saw my boy in the ranks. I rushed to the colonel and said to him, 'Make these boys take off that uniform and let them wear the gray in this war, and show to the world how the sons of Confederate veterans can fight.' But the colonel smiled and said, 'No; they must wear the blue and march under the old flag.' I went to my home, still nursing my revenge more than ever. But when they brought my boy home in his coffin and I bent over him and looked upon him there in his blue uniform and wrapped in his country's flag, in a moment all the animosities of the past vanished, and I said, 'Henceforth that is my flag, that uniform is my uniform, and henceforth this whole country is my country.'"

The Army Department of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. publishes a report of its work at the target range of the 26th U.S. Infantry at Camp Brest, Mich., May 24 to July 20. Attendance at the Y.M.C.A. tent was 12,050; at Gospel meetings, 1,313; at Bible classes, 520; at entertainments, 9,075. The various forms of entertainments and amusements included piano playing, singing, phonograph concerts, camp fires, watermelon eating, peanut socials and pie eating contests. Sports included baseball games, volley ball contests, swimming, boating, fishing and checker tournaments. There were various social games provided, such as checkers, chess, dominoes and fan ball. Current literature on files included eighteen magazines, four local papers and nine papers representing the principal cities. Money deposited amounted to \$521; stamps sold, \$71; letters written, 7,964. The library loaned 630 books and distributed 231 pieces of literature. There were seventy-one photographs taken of the men. Eleven hikes (walks across country and through woods) were taken with the men. Special features of the Y.M.C.A. work were the Fourth of July celebration, a prize athletic meet with seventeen events and 113 entries, and a large display of fireworks.

The New York Tribune says: "Although the Third Republic has now been in existence in France for over forty years, yet so great has been the fear of Caesarism it is only now that the government in Paris has ventured to invest any of its field officers with the powers and the rank of generalissimo. Hitherto there has always been a dread in administrative and political circles on the banks of the Seine that a generalissimo might take advantage of his authority as such to overthrow the republic and to establish in its place a military dictatorship or to restore a monarchy. While General Joffre thus becomes chief of the General Staff, the office being associated with that of generalissimo, General Dubail retains his position as chief of staff, and in the event of war breaking out would remain at the War Department in Paris to serve as intermediary between the generalissimo in the field and the Minister of War. Fortunately, General Dubail is in thorough sympathy with General Joffre, and having been one of those who joined General Pau in nominating him for the post is ready to work not only with him, but under him."

Marine-Rundschau, Berlin, in the number for August, has two articles on the U.S. Naval Academy—one giving a general outline of the course of study and the corps of officers and instructors; the other on the physical training system of the Academy. The frontispiece of the magazine is an excellent photo view of the Academy buildings, showing the town of Annapolis in the foreground and the Severn River in the background. Other interesting articles include: "Wireless Telephony in the Navy," "Italy's Fleet Plans and the Marine Budget," "Plans of a Railroad Line to India." A supplement of thirty-six pages gives the naval bibliography of the year 1910.

The statement of Mr. Hudson Maxim, that dynamite may stand much knocking about before it explodes, was borne out at the explosion at Ancon Quarry, Canal Zone, on July 19, when four men were killed. Several laborers were each carrying a box of dynamite weighing about fifty pounds from the magazine to a place where a blast was to be set off when the explosion occurred. One of the laborers, hearing the roar, dropped his box of dynamite on the ground and fled. Though the box was broken in the fall and its contents scattered about, the contents did not explode.

The Julius Adolphus de' Lagnel, whose name was included in the list of surviving general officers of the Confederate Service published July 29, page 1456, was not the officer of that name who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1821, but his son, who was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d Artillery, U.S.A., March 8, 1847, and resigned as first lieutenant May 17, 1861, to join the Confederacy, becoming a brigadier general April 18, 1862. He was a native of New Jersey, and was appointed from Virginia. He is now living at the Mendota, Washington, D.C.

On Aug. 18, the anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower, the Mayor presided at a luncheon at Southampton, England, and subsequently a visit was paid to the Old West Gate, through which the Pilgrims passed to the quay. Wreaths were there hung by American visitors representing various societies. Among those who took part were Dr. Benjamin Rand (Harvard), Dr. Samuel G. Smith (Minneapolis) and Dr. James W. Lee (St. Louis). This is the inauguration of what will become an annual observance, and next year the memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers will be unveiled on that date.

An officer writes from New Mexico: "How can you ever keep track of the gradations of these various 4th Cavalry troops? Have been in the 'bosque' seven months on Sept. 4! See no one else; have a troop of recruits all short on clothes! Oh, just one taste of a post, a city or town, a real bath, respectable clothes, and other people—and we are optimists forever!"

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Arguing that the increase in numbers would result in a corresponding increase of efficiency, the I.G. of the Department of the Missouri recommends that "our Infantry be increased, not by increasing the number of regiments, but by increasing the number of men in each regiment. An Infantry company of 200 men would not be too large. The economy of administration brought about by an increase in the strength of companies instead of an increase in the number of regiments would be very great." These remarks are found in the annual report of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, commanding the department. The I.G. says also that the delay in getting the troops away from Fort D. A. Russell for the Texas maneuvers, owing to the inability of the railroad to furnish at once the number of cars required, shows the disadvantage of having our largest post located so far away from railroad terminals. At an inspection of the men's feet at Fort Crook, Neb., after a march of twenty-two miles, it was found that out of a total of thirty-four blisters and abrasions twenty-seven were in about the same place, on the upper part of the toes, the men having worn the marching shoe without the box toe. The results of the inspection bore out the general complaint that this shoe hurts the feet across the toes. It is recommended by the I.G. that a marching shoe be provided identical with the latest pattern garrison shoe, with box toe, which gives general satisfaction.

To the relatively small number of officers on duty with the troops in the department is attributed in great part by Colonel Hatfield the evident lack of that thorough instruction and training which leads up finally to that highest attainment of the soldier—preparedness for field service under war conditions. The presence of the captain with his organization and of the field officer with his battalion is the exception rather than the rule. "An indifferent captain in command of his company has more weight and meets with better results than a first class lieutenant, and when a captain is called on to command the battalion for an extended period through the absence of the field officer it is simply too much to expect that battalion as a unit to make any healthy progress. This is especially the case when the battalion is detached from its regiment, for then the other captains, if there are any, resent the interference of the senior, and it is a rare captain indeed who can profitably set aside the interests of his organization and do justice to the battalion." The department commander believes it would be a fairer test of field fitness under war conditions if the annual inspection could be made just before or after the close of the period of field training, on account of the number of recruits who generally join the regiment during the garrison training. In the inspection of the 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, the officers were found deficient in packing, and only two men of the squadron were found proficient. Both the squadron and Battery E, 5th Field Artillery, showed inferior training, and were not ready to take the field, owing to the want of proper supervision in theoretical and practical instruction. Affairs at the post were generally unsatisfactory, but remedial steps were taken at the time of inspection to correct all deficiencies.

At Fort Robinson the old buildings are rapidly deteriorating. This fort, the C.O. believes, will always be an excellent station for a Cavalry command, but it should be increased to the size of a regimental post. It is recommended that Forts Mackenzie and Meade be abandoned. At Fort Riley all the public buildings are in excellent condition. Of the six officers tried by G.C.M. in the year ended June 30, 1911, five were convicted and one case was pending. There were 533 convictions of enlisted men out of 566 G.C.M. trials. Lieut. Col. Frank P. Eastman, as chief commissary, recommends the building of ice-houses at Forts Crook, Des Moines, Leavenworth, Riley and the military prison, Leavenworth. Only thirty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported in the entire department. The percentage of expert riflemen fell from 4.33 in 1909 to 2.95 in 1910, due to the increased difficulty of the course prescribed in the new Firing Regulations. Lack of Class B ranges made the field firing at many of the posts anything but satisfactory. The chance of being classed as an "expert revolver shot" will act as a stimulus and create greater interest in that class of firing among enlisted men. In addition to the badge, it is suggested that extra compensation at the rate of \$2 a month be allowed each enlisted man qualifying as an expert revolver shot.

IN DEFENSE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Very vigorously did Francesco J. Yánes, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, in his address at the late Lake Mohonk Conference, reply to the charge that the South American countries are given to strife. Using the territorial limits of the nations as the basis of comparison, he contrasted the changes in the map of Europe with the permanence of boundaries in South America. The map of Europe at about the middle of the nineteenth century, say sixty years ago, is not the map of Europe to-day. If we except the Iberian and the Scandinavian peninsulas and the British Islands, there is scarcely a country in central, western, southern or southeastern Europe which is to-day recognizable. The kingdom of the two Sicilies, the states of the Church, the Italian duchies and the Austrian possessions in northern Italy have been wiped out, and the kingdom of Sardinia has developed into the kingdom of Italy. Austria, the heir of the holy Roman Empire, has been to a large extent pushed out of Germany, and, joined with Hungary, has spread to the south and east. France no longer extends to the Rhine. Nearly one-half of Denmark, the duchies, is now under the German flag. Bulgaria and Roumania have emerged from the shadow of the Crescent. Serbia has changed her boundaries. And, greatest of all, Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony, the Saxon duchies, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hanover and the dozens of small states occupying all the north center of Europe have joined together to make the great German Empire. These great changes were not the result of negotiations, except in a few isolated cases. It was war, bloody and costly war, which remodeled and remade Europe.

The Crimean war, 1854-6, the Italian wars, the Hungarian war, the Danish war, the Austro-Prussian war were all fought for territory, to settle boundaries. The Franco-Prussian war, although it had not on its face this purpose, yet resulted in a large accession of territory ceded by France to Germany. Comparing the map of the Latin-American nations of sixty years ago with the map of to-day, we find the picture made by the one is

almost identical with the picture made by the other. With one or two exceptions, all the changes in the map of the Latin-American countries are due to the increased geographical knowledge of the interior of the country. With the possible exception of the dispute for territory between the Portuguese empire of Brazil and the Spanish Argentine Republic, out of which dispute grew the republic of Uruguay, there has been in Latin-America no war for territory. The only two great wars of South America have been the Paraguayan war and the Peru-Bolivia-Chilian war. The first was not fought for territory, nor can it be justly claimed that the second was, though the result of the war, as in the case of the Franco-Prussian war, was that Chili acquired territorial accessions in the nature of an indemnity. The number of cases submitted to arbitration by formal agreements to which American nations were parties, from 1794 to 1910, amounts to 180. Thirty-six treaties applying exclusively to boundary or territorial claims were entered into by the Pan-American countries from 1857 to 1910. The number of treaties containing arbitration clauses to which the American republics have been parties is 140, and the list of general arbitration treaties concluded by our countries since the First Hague Conference numbers forty.

THE SURGEONS OF THE NAVY.

Writing in the New York Tribune on the subject of the Naval Medical Corps, George Griswold Hill says:

"To the men of the Navy are taught the principles of hygiene and a certain amount of prophylaxis which has been found essential to their general health. Careful study is devoted to keeping them on what a former President has termed 'the fighting edge.' Perfect discipline cannot be maintained among men with weak and shady nerves, and for the wonderful results attained by American gun pointers no small share of the credit is due the Naval Medical Corps.

"Speaking of contributions to medical science, the discovery that the disfiguring disease then known as 'gangosa' by two passed assistants of the American Navy, O. J. Mink and Norman T. McLean, was not leprosy, and should be segregated from the leper camps, deserves far more credit than it has ever received except from the medical profession, while to another naval surgeon, Dr. Garrison, is due its identification as a development of a well known disease and its effective treatment. To Dr. George B. Crow, another naval surgeon, is due credit for the discovery of the leprosy bacillus in the blood, an important step in the direction of its effective treatment.

"Dr. Charles F. Stokes, who, by the way, is a Brooklynite born and educated, became Surgeon General on the retirement of Dr. Rixey, in February, 1910. The progress in large part instituted by his predecessor has been carried on with increased impetus by Dr. Stokes. Essentially a physician by practice and taste, he had long been thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive views of his predecessor, to whom he had rendered much valuable assistance in the promotion of his ideals.

"He took office imbued with the idea that the Navy was entitled to the best medical practice and that the chief aim of the Navy surgeon should be the adaptation of his scientific and practical knowledge to the promotion of the highest state of efficiency in the fleet, ideals, by the way, which promptly endeared him to the Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer. Pursuing these ideals, Dr. Stokes, while sparing no effort to retain all the ground gained by his predecessor, has developed what a layman may be permitted to term a mechanico-medical prophylaxis.

"He has worked for better conditions in the fireroom, to the end that the stokers may render better service with less physical strain; has studied turret conditions with a view to minimizing the evils of noxious gases, the preservation of ear drums from the concussion; has devised a method for the safe and expeditious transfer of wounded to the hospital ship without recourse to small boats; has given his attention to prolonging the period that life may be sustained during an unduly long submersion of a submarine and the rescue of a submarine crew under such circumstances.

"Another subject to which Dr. Stokes and his assistants are giving the most careful study is the elimination of weak or treacherous nerves, to be achieved by the greatest possible promotion of general health and hygiene, to the end that dangerous errors, especially in magazine and turret during trying periods of navigation, may be reduced to a minimum, and the team work, so essential on a battleship, may be promoted."

ARMY TRANSPORT PASSENGERS.

The list of first class assignments to the Army transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., via Honolulu and Guam, Aug. 5, 1911, follows:

To Manila—Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf.; Col. W. H. Arthur, M.O., and wife; Lieut. Col. C. G. Morton, I.G.; Lieut. Col. L. S. McCormick, I.G., and wife; Major A. H. Stark, M.C.; Major Philip H. Bannon, U.S.M.C.; Major C. W. Kutz, C.E., wife and three children; Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., and wife; Major P. C. Field, M.C., wife, child and sister-in-law; Major R. A. Brown, 14th Cav., and wife; Capt. G. H. Davis, 12th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin Rittenhouse, U.S.M.C., and wife; Capt. William Hopkins, U.S.M.C.; Capt. J. W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., and wife; Capt. John S. Hardin, 142d Co., C.A.C.; Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M., wife and two children; Capt. C. H. Bunker, 4th F.A., and wife; Lieut. Tom D. Barber, U.S.M.C., wife and child; Lieut. David M. Randall, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Thomas Gordon, P.S.; Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, 142d Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.C.; Lieut. R. C. Coburn, jr., and wife; Miss Marjorie Shepard, sister-in-law of Capt. K. C. Long, Q.M.; Mrs. Hiram Cooper, wife of Lieut. Hiram Cooper, 21st Inf., and child; Miss Elizabeth Woodward, sister-in-law of Capt. J. R. Barber, M.C.; Capt. E. C. Long, Q.M., wife and two children; Capt. Moses T. Barlow, P.S., wife and child; Capt. James Goethe, 14th Cav.; Lieut. W. E. Cooper, M.C., and wife; Lieut. Rufus L. Maddux, C.A.C.; Lieut. A. T. Rich, 3d Inf., and wife; Lieut. F. E. Shnyder, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, 8th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. Charles J. Long, D.S., and wife; Ensigns G. H. Emmerson, J. E. Iseman, jr., G. E. Brandt, J. D. Moore, E. F. Buck, P. J. Peyton, B. V. McCandlish, V. J. Dixon, F. Van Valkenburgh, E. M. Woodson, Ensign H. H. Forgas, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Reginald B. Cocroft, 142d Co., C.A.C.; Chief Gun. R. H. Cheney, U.S.N.; Mach. J. E. Jones, U.S.N.; Dora K. Thompson, Gertrude H. Lustig, Clara M. Ervin, Etta M. Staub, Leonora A. Bricker, Jeanette E. Allen, Victoria Armstrong, Clara Belle White, Army

Nurse Corps; Arthur N. Newton, clerk, O.D.; Richard Hodnett, Hqs. clerk; Frederick Power, Hqs. clerk; C. Beutinger, clerk, Q.M.D., wife and three children; Landy Phillips, clerk, O.D., and wife; Erskine Neide, clerk, Pay Dept., and wife; Paul Martin, Otto Petersen, clerks, O.D.; P. W. Kniskern, son of Lieutenant Colonel Kniskern; W. McLaughlin, private secretary to secretary Bureau Finance and Justice, and wife; Mrs. Arthur Pierce, mother-in-law of Lieutenant Pierce, 12th Inf.; Miss Maud McKnight, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Williams, 10th Inf.; Charles E. Neal, clerk, Q.M.D.; W. T. Maffey, master molder, Navy; F. R. Johnson, master despatchboat El Aguililla.

To Honolulu—Lieut. John S. Pratt, C.A.C.; W. P. McGrath, clerk, Q.M.D., and wife; Robert Clayton, Hqs. clerk; Mrs. J. C. Clarkson, wife of Architect Draughtsman Clarkson, Navy, and two children; Mrs. R. H. Carr, mother-in-law Elec. Asst. Sig. Corps.

To Guam—Mrs. W. E. Whitehead, wife of Lieutenant Whitehead, U.S.N., and three children.

Honolulu to Manila—Daniel S. R. Pahu, insular employee, and wife; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fisk, mother of Major Fisk, P.C.

The Sheridan carried twenty-six second class for Manila and twenty-three second class for Honolulu. In troops' quarters there were for Manila twenty casuals, 515 recruits, 113 enlisted men, 142d Co., C.A.C., sixty-one enlisted men Navy; for Honolulu forty-five recruits, thirty-four casuals.

DEFENSES OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Stevens, Ore., contributes to the centennial edition of the Morning Astorian an article on the defenses of the Columbia River, which is illustrated by portraits of Major Gens. Isaac Ingalls Stevens and Edward Richard Sprigg Canby, who gave their names to Forts Stevens and Canby. Colonel Foote says:

"Taken all in all the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River are probably as well equipped and up to date as those of any harbor in the country. Fort Stevens, Ore., on the southern side of the entrance, is the principal fort, and here is the headquarters of the Artillery District of the Columbia. Fort Canby, Wash., on the northern side of the entrance, and Fort Columbia, Wash., facing the entrance, make up the three forts in the district. The location of these forts is such that an enemy's fleet attempting to enter the river could be simultaneously attacked in front and on both flanks.

"Fort Columbia is a new post, while Forts Stevens and Canby date back to 1863. The old fortifications at these two posts, however, are not utilized now, the present batteries all being of modern construction.

"Many people have an idea that Fort Canby and Fort Stevens are ancient fortifications. As a matter of fact the land for these forts was not set apart for military purposes until 1852, and the works were not begun until July, 1863. Three batteries were constructed at Fort Canby, which was then known as Cape Disappointment, and a small enclosed fort was constructed at Fort Stevens. All of these works were furnished with smooth bore guns of various calibers, the armament being increased in 1866 and 1867 by a few rifled guns and some heavy smooth bores. All of these old guns and carriages were sold for old iron, and taken away during the construction of the modern works, eight or ten years ago. The new works at Fort Stevens were begun in 1896, those at Fort Columbia a little later, and those at Fort Canby still later.

"The post at Point Adams was given the name of Fort Stevens in 1864, being named for Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1839, and went into the U.S. Engineer Corps. He served in the war with Mexico. He resigned to become Governor of Oregon, and was a delegate to the House of Representatives when the Civil War broke out. He went in as colonel of the 79th New York Volunteers, in July, 1861. In two months he was made brigadier general of Volunteers, and inside of a year was made major general of Volunteers. He was killed Sept. 1, 1862, at the battle of Chantilly, while leading his division in a charge.

"Battery Lewis, at Fort Stevens, is named after Captain Lewis, U.S.A., of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Battery Clark is named after Captain Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Battery Walker is named after Colonel Walker, who was in command at Fort Stevens in 1906 and 1907.

"The fort on the northern side of the entrance to the Columbia River was for many years known as Cape Disappointment. The name was changed to Fort Canby by War Department orders in 1875, and the following order was an effort to have the Cape called by its American name.

"Among the officers who have been in command at Fort Stevens may be mentioned the following: Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, retired, Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, who was in the Modoc and Nez Percé Indian campaigns and later prominent as the commander of the land forces that captured Iloilo, in the Philippines; Col. John White, Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, retired; Col. J. A. Lundeen, now in command of the Artillery District of Manila; Col. Millard F. Harmon, now serving in the Philippines; Lieut. Col. E. A. Miller, Lieut. Col. W. A. Bethel, now professor of law at the Military Academy; Col. George T. Bartlett, Chief of Staff of the Central Division at Chicago.

"Among those in command of Fort Canby are Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, retired, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dudley, and the following brigadier generals of the Regular Army: Frank G. Smith, William L. Haskin, Tully McCrea, Benjamin K. Roberts and A. W. Vogdes. The commanding officer at Fort Canby when the Spanish-American War broke out was Capt. W. A. Kobbé, 3d Art. He was sent to the Philippines with a battalion of Coast Artillery serving as Infantry. The battalion performed distinguished service, and Captain (then Major) Kobbé was made a brigadier general, and later a major general, with which grade he was retired from active service in 1904. Fort Canby is now a subpost of Fort Stevens, and the garrison consists of a detachment sent over from Fort Stevens.

"Fort Columbia has been constructed since the Spanish-American War. It is now garrisoned by the 33d Company, C.A.C., and is commanded by Capt. Percy Willis, who served in the Volunteers in the Philippines and was afterward appointed in the Regular Army. Capt. W. S. Bowen, at Fort Columbia, also saw service in the Philippines during the insurrection. First Lieut. L. B. Chambers, at Fort Columbia, is from Corvallis, Ore., and was a student at the college there. The post surgeon at Fort Columbia is 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Delacroix, M.R.C., who has seen service in the Philippines.

"The present garrison at Fort Stevens consists of three companies of Coast Artillery. The 34th Company is commanded by 2d Lieut. Augustus Norton, who was given his commission from civil life about two years

ago. He is from Cornell College. The 93d Company is commanded by Capt. John M. Page, who saw service with the Washington Regiment of Volunteers during the Philippine insurrection and was appointed to the Regular Army. The 160th Company is commanded by Capt. Malcolm Young, who had three years' service in the Cavalry before being given a commission in the Artillery in 1898. The quartermaster of the post is Capt. W. A. Covington, who was an officer of Volunteers in the Philippine insurrection and was later commissioned in the Regular Army. The adjutant is 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, who saw some service in the National Guard before being commissioned in the Regular Army in 1904. The surgeon is Capt. Frederick S. Macy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has seen service in the Philippines. The present commanding officer of the post of Fort Stevens and of the Artillery District of the Columbia is Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, who graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1884, and has had a varied service in the United States and the islands."

PRACTICE SQUADRON'S STAY AT BERGEN.

During the stay of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron at Bergen, Norway, a number of entertainments were given for and by the visiting American officers, which are described in the Morgenavisen and the Aftenblad, the local papers. A correspondent sends us a translation, from which we take the following:

"About 250 ladies and gentlemen from Bergen were invited guests at a reception on board the flagship Iowa on July 18. They were received by the ship's commander, then presented to the officers. The Americans are excellent in many things, and they are also excellent hosts, and therefore made the reception a success. Guests were met by all on board with studied courtesy, and all received the impression that everything possible was being done for the entertainment of the guests.

"The younger set, who were in the majority, danced to Sousa's marches and waltzes, while the elders were shown about the ship and were given the opportunity to study a man-of-war in all details. Refreshments were served to the guests, among whom were noticed, in passing, the following authorities: Comdr. Capt. Merch Oberis Bergh, the city attorney, the harbor master, the first burgo-master and the chief of police and Consul for the United States.

"The American ships are open to visitors each day from 3 to 5 p.m., except when coaling. Boat races between midshipmen of the three ships have been arranged.

"Upon the initiative of a private committee there was held on July 19 a reception for the officers of the American Squadron. It was a success throughout and a credit to the committee, as well as the Grand Café.

"Among the three hundred guests who attended were about sixty American officers. Acquaintances made on board the Iowa Tuesday were renewed and new acquaintances made. Waiting and two-stepping lasted until way after midnight. During the dinner Attorney John L. Mowinckle gave a toast in behalf of the reception committee to bid all welcome, a special hearty welcome to the American guests, and particularly to the officers of the American Squadron.

"As far as I know," Attorney Mowinckle continued, "this is the first time Bergen has had the pleasure and honor to see the American flag on a man-of-war in our waters. We continually see the navy flag of all other nations, but the U.S. Navy have not, until this time, found their way here. I hope that its officers and men will enjoy their stay in Norway. As the city's attorney I will state, and I know my fellow-citizens will agree with me, no nation's seamen are more welcome to our country and to our city than those of the United States; neither is any country's flag placed beside our own and looked upon as the Stars and Stripes. And nothing could be more natural. We feel ourselves related. I have heard it said that about a hundred of the men in the squadron are Norwegians, a fairly good picture of the conditions in the United States. About two millions of Norwegians are now settled and have made their homes on the other side of the Atlantic. We have sent and are sending daily new blood over to the States, and I dare say, good and fresh new blood. No wonder that we should feel ourselves related to the sons and daughters of the large republic, and should have warm and sympathetic feeling to them. You are welcome, and you always will be welcome."

"A toast to the people of the United States was addressed to the officers present and their commander, to which Comdr. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., replied as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We consider it a great honor to be the guests of the city to-night, and when we return home we will all remember our visit, and have a happy memory of this city and country. Several millions of your people live in our country, and they are numbered among our best citizens. We wish we had many more of them. The one thing that fills me with wonder is that they can leave Norway's lovely nature, because we, as well as all foreigners, when we have once seen this country must return sooner or later. I raise my glass in a toast for Norway, and especially for the city whose guests we are to-night, the town among the seven hills, Bergen."

"Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, U.S.N., in a humorous speech thanked the attending Norwegian ladies, whereupon Consul Beyer replied with a toast to the American women. With much merriment was sung a song written for the occasion."

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Statistics of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1910, based upon compilations for the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show that on June 30, 1910, the aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by operating returns was 351,766.59 miles. This mileage was thus classified: Single track, 240,830.75 miles; second track, 21,658.74; third track, 2,206.39; fourth track, 1,488.78; yard track and sidings, 85,581.93. These figures indicate an increase of 9,415.35 miles over corresponding returns for 1909 in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which increase 3,205.30 miles represent yard track and sidings. The number of railways for which mileage is included is 2,196. In addition, 301 switching and terminal companies show a total mileage of 3,884.62 miles; 2,270.41 as yard track and sidings.

There were 58,947 locomotives in the service of the carriers on June 30, 1910, an increase of 1,735 over the previous year; 13,660 were classified as passenger, 34,992 as freight and 9,115 as switching, and 1,180 were

unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes was 2,290,331, or 72,051 more than 1909. This equipment was thus assigned: Passenger service, 47,095 cars; freight service, 2,135,121, and company's service, 108,115. The figures given do not include so-called private cars of commercial firms or corporations.

The total number of persons reported as on the pay rolls of the steam roads of the United States was 1,690,420, as compared with 1909, an increase of 196,597. The total number of railway employees (omitting 95,328 not distributed) was apportioned as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, 504,979; maintenance of equipment, 329,373; traffic expenses, 21,632; transportation expenses, 661,355; general expenses, 53,385, and to outside operations, 33,348. The total amount of wages and salaries during the year was \$1,143,725,306. The total number of persons reported by switching and terminal companies as on their pay rolls was 33,015; total wages and salaries of this class of companies was \$21,719,549.

On June 30, 1910, the par value of railway capital outstanding was \$18,417,132,238. Of this amount, \$14,338,575,940 was outstanding in the hands of the public. There existed as stock \$8,113,657,390; the remaining \$10,303,474,858 represented funded debt; bonds, miscellaneous funded obligations, equipment trust obligations, etc. Of the total capital stock outstanding, \$2,701,078,923, or 33.29 per cent., paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was \$405,771,416, equivalent to 7.50 per cent. on dividend-paying stock.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 971,683,199; the number for 1909 was 891,472,425; the increase was 80,210,774. The number of passengers carried one mile, or the passenger mileage, as compiled for 1910, was 32,338,406,329. The number of tons of freight carried for the year ending June 30, 1910, was 1,849,900,101, while the figure for the previous year was 1,556,559,741. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried one mile, for the year was 255,016,910,451.

The average receipts per passenger per mile were 1.938 cents; the average receipts per ton per mile, 0.753 cent. The average operating revenues per train mile were \$2.24,628. The average operating expenses per train mile were \$1.48,865. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 66.29 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1910, the operating revenues of the railways in the United States (average mileage operated, 236,986.51 miles) were \$2,750,667,435; their operating expenses were \$1,822,630,433.

In consequence of the Act of Congress approved May 6, 1910, requiring common carriers to make monthly reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission, no returns for accidents to persons were required in the annual reports of railway companies for the year ending June 30, 1910.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF SECESSION.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

There now exists a great literature concerning the American Civil War, almost as extensive as any that has been devoted to any other series of campaigns. Hundreds of volumes have been written upon the subject, officially and privately, in the United States, and they have their counterpart in a multitude of text-books which have been produced in this country. The reasons are obvious, for if we observe the working of no master mind like that of Napoleon or Moltke, nor the operations of a regularly organized military machine, we are presented with the efforts of great commanders and the struggles of many classes of troops, and still more are able to observe the influence of personality, which is not always so easily discoverable in the developments and actions of earlier operations.

There has just been added to the "Special Campaign Series" a volume entitled, "The American War of Secession, 1863, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg," by Col. P. H. Dalbiac (George Allen and Company, 5s.), which leads us to make these remarks. Colonel Dalbiac says truly that in the course of the war we discover so many extremes of military capacity and incapacity, so many examples of strategic possibilities and impossibilities, and such a catalogue of technical blunders, operations conducted under the influence of brilliant talents like those of Lee and Grant, and the feeble ineptitude of men like Pope and Burnside, that the study becomes profoundly interesting and instructive. We are able to realize, without any stretch of imagination, the spirit which animated the rival forces.

Hooker never appeared to show either great ability or power of rapid decision, but it is possible that he possessed greater qualities than he displayed, checked by his inability to exercise free judgment and to conduct campaigns upon his own lines. In the Chancellorsville campaign two great actions were fought, both of them in some degree decisive. At Chancellorsville Hooker might have crushed Lee and brought the termination of the war within a measurable distance. Few men ever had greater opportunities, and few ever failed more completely. It is, therefore, peculiarly interesting to follow Colonel Dalbiac in his analysis of the operations, and we very warmly commend the study to our readers. They will form their own conclusions, but they will have in this author an excellent guide.

At Gettysburg, the fate of the Union states hung in the balance, and if Lee had been successful the independence of the South would have been secured. He seemed to act with too much boldness, but the course he adopted was the only one open to him in the face of the military and political situation, and Colonel Dalbiac shows how near it came to complete success. He believes that the real cause of his failure was the fact that the administration had not provided him adequately with the sinews of war, thus delaying his march. It is possible to discern many of the errors that were made, but it is important to realize the personality of the actors in the drama, and to realize the circumstances in which they were placed. This is exactly what Colonel Dalbiac enables his readers to do. He draws many lessons applicable to the present day, and bids every young officer take to heart the fact that fighting units will be what their officers make them, and that when the day of trial arrives it will be mainly upon their capacity or incapacity that the result will hang. This book, analyzing all the circumstances of this campaign, is one of the best that has yet been included in the "Special Campaign Series."

[This volume was referred to in our issue of June 10, 1911, page 1230, when we pointed out the marked bias of the author in favor of the Confederacy and his tendency to looseness of statement.—EDITOR.]

CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the consolidated promotion which is being advocated for the Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry, I want to raise one more voice against it. The principal thing in favor of it seems to be that the officers of those three branches, being joined together, cannot dispute, or will not dispute, with each other as much as they have in the past. The whole thing is advocated as a measure to remove intrigues and jealousy. It is very difficult to see how it will remove a single one, except that when a bill comes up to increase the combined Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry list the officers of the Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry will all be in favor of it, but it is not certain that they will favor the same kind of a bill. The man who prefers to serve in the Infantry will want most of the increase put in that branch; the man who prefers to serve in the Field Artillery will want most of the increase put in that branch; and the man who prefers to serve in the Cavalry will want most of the increase put in that branch.

The worst difficulty in this or any other army is not between the infantry, field artillery and cavalry, nor will it ever be. The misunderstanding has always been between the staff and the line when there has been any. It is the dispute most liable to arise, and the one involving the most serious consequences to the efficiency of the Army. This consolidated promotion would tend to increase the probability of such a dispute, rather than decrease it.

The principle of consolidation, if it were to be favored, would properly be used in the staff also, and we would combine the Adjutant General's Department, the Medical Department, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Department, Engineer Department, Commissary Department, etc., into one list, presumably to avoid petty jealousies and bickerings. Of course, the Engineer battalions, Signal Corps and Coast Artillery would next be combined with the mobile Army, and the next step would be to combine the whole Army in one list; a procedure no more ridiculous in principle than the proposition to join the Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry.

The whole proposition does not look very well, and it is hard to take stock in this talk of being unselfish and doing it for the good of the Service, although one loses many files himself. I firmly believe that what is back of the whole thing is to try to work a little more influence with Congress by means of having some of the quarrels kept away from its ears and by using combined pressure on Congress.

I do not say this in a spirit of meanness, but it is pretty hard to find any other motive when you read between the lines of the letters advocating it, or when you examine the matter impartially.

There are many excellent arguments against this which have already been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but except glittering generalities the arguments in favor of it are few and far between.

STAFF.

LET IT BE FOR THE ENTIRE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If harmony and increased efficiency can result from a consolidated promotion list by all means let us have it. If the absence of specialization is desirable by all means let us have that. But let us be logical. If the vast majority of officers detailed in the staff departments are eminently qualified for their work (as stated by "The Underdog" in your issue of July 22); if the majority rule applies, and if the detail system is sound, all departments wherein this system prevails are in the same category as the "mobile Army." If consolidated promotion is good for the latter it is better for the entire Army, in which case all officers in all the staff departments as well as those of the line of the Army should be on one list for promotion. Then the acme of possible harmony should prevail.

It would appear also that "The Underdog" misunderstands "Experience" unless I myself do. The latter simply objected to legislation that would deprive him of what he had already derived from existing laws. His letter expressed no objection, direct or implied, to any advantage that might accrue to any officer of other arms by virtue of any increase therein. On the contrary, he was willing to abide his chances.

Captain Bugge, in your issue of July 29, says: "If he ['Experience'] will stop to think he will realize how impossible it would be to take justice as a basis." It is certainly unnecessary and iniquitous to make injustice the basis.

Captain Bugge also says "some must give while others receive," and from others there is much prattle of harmony and giving for the good of the cause. "Others" are probably those who would "receive." They are for harmony and ask others to give. They need not themselves give, but if they are sincere in their self-abnegation they might at least refrain from seeking to take.

Captain Bugge further says: "In the scheme proposed we would all have to agree to accept conditions that existed as we entered the Service as regards rank. . . . Is not that as fair as can be under the circumstances?" No, emphatically not! It is infinitely fairer to accept conditions as they exist now.

In your issue of July 22 "Progress" states in regard to the claim that a consolidated list based on date of original commission would be ex post facto and therefore unconstitutional: "Precisely the same argument might have applied to the Act of Congress which substituted lineal for regimental promotion. . . . Rights under the old law ceased to exist after the passage of the new law." The citation is unfortunate for its author. No right that any officer had acquired under the old law ceased to exist nor was relative rank in any arm disturbed. A new order of promotion was established for the future and those individuals (at least some of them) who had suffered relatively by the old law never rested until Congress recently passed the so-called Readjustment act, in which the greatest care was taken to provide that such readjustment should in no way retard or prevent the promotion of any officer according to existing laws. It was even provided that if a senior was passed by a junior in consequence of this act this senior on promotion should again rank the officer promoted by readjustment. Congress will surely not transgress this traditional policy, and should it do so it will have "readjustment" on a vast scale hammering at its doors and staring into its face for a generation. An analogy between the one time regimental promotion and lineal promotion would exist between lineal promotion and consolidated

promotion if lineal rank should cease and officers take rank according to relative rank at date of passage of the act creating the change. But here again the seeds of readjustment ad infinitum would be sown.

"Progress" appears to think that to retain the advantage "James Jones" acquired over "John Smith" by taking the competitive examination for the Artillery, which the latter elected not to take, amounts to nothing, since all of the 900 files in relative rank could not be retained. Certainly as years pass and intervening men die or drop out they would come closer together and ultimately they should reach the same grade (barring age limitations) and goal—a colonelcy. But if James Jones on a consolidated list were not deprived of what is justly his he would reach each grade sooner than John Smith and the difference in pay alone prior to their retirement would amount to many thousands of dollars. Why should James Jones make such a financial sacrifice as well as lose his seniority for harmony rather than that John Smith should retain his present relative place? Also, if, as "Progress" states, the advantage now enjoyed by James Jones is apparent, not real, why should he not be left to hug his delusion in peace?

It appears that the friends of the measure advocate harmony, even though it be obtained with a club. They are the promoters of the plan, and they, if any, should be the ones to make sacrifices to carry it through. Their idea of harmony seems to be to obtain everything they desire at the expense of others. And if this is their idea of harmony it certainly seems clear that the measure is, after all, only readjustment in another guise.

One just and practical method of securing a consolidated list is to provide that all officers hereafter appointed shall be placed on one list for promotion and assigned to duty as the interests of the Service might require. If the plan did not work satisfactorily they could at any time, and with injustice to none, be placed on the lineal lists in some such way as the officers of the Artillery Corps were assigned to Coast or Field Artillery.

If this plan cannot be adopted let the three arms appoint a committee to promote efficiency and harmony, while endeavoring to secure a proper and well balanced increase of the mobile Army.

EXPERIENCE No. 3.

ALL ARMS COMBINED.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., June 26, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I certainly was glad to see, in your issue of May 13, a letter from Major Gerhardt ending with the perfect toast—"All arms combined, the Army."

All of us who are looking forward to an efficient mobile army heartily agree with Major Gerhardt, so why not rescue from the clutches of somebody in Washington that bill prepared by the Infantry Association at Fort Leavenworth during the year 1910 and allow Congress and the people to read it, study it and then enact it?

In other words, Mr. Editor, get a copy of that bill and publish it. You are for the Army—i.e., an efficient mobile army—so get into line and help the good work along. You will at least start a valuable discussion.

We all realize that there will be many opponents to the bill, as is quite natural regarding so radical a measure, but it is not believed that any unselfish, thinking man in the Army or out of it can condemn it utterly. I do not mean to say that it is necessarily perfect as it stands, but the principles proposed are sound, and if we are to become efficient in a modern way we must get together, stop our bickerings and help Congress by letting its members know what we want without calling for the cry that each one of us is guilty of selfishness in wanting to increase his own branch to the detriment of the others.

I have never seen a cavalryman's comment on this bill, although many have read and studied it, and there is a reason for this silence. On its face the bill benefits the cavalryman, for he gains the files lost on account of the unequal promotion in the past.

However, this bill was drawn up by patriotic, unselfish Infantry officers, practically all of whom will lose files if it becomes a law. Still, they believe in it and want it, so why not look on the broader side, as they do? We will all gain in the end, and the efficiency of the mobile Army will be increased a hundredfold.

I want to see the time come when the dog will wag the tail.

EDGAR A. SIRMAYER, Capt., 8th Cav.

PURPOSE OF CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You regale us at present with quite a diversity of views on the consolidated promotion scheme. Some of these papers are well argued and dispassionate where the name, title and rank of the writer are dispensed with, as in the case of "Conservative," where he is made to say, among other good things, "it is hard to see the motive of the advocates of the proposed system"; the italics are mine. Where a Field Artillery officer "gets on his ear" and deprecates the possibility of an officer of some other arm squeezing him out, or getting in above him with a less degree of proficiency than himself, the argument simply degenerates into a matter of personal interest. But now for the motive which "Conservative" seems to be in quest of. What would he say to selection or elimination as the entering wedge into this new proposition, that cannot be compassed by law direct?

Has it not been the apprehension that "push" and "pull" may do the business in some form or other which balks the scheme of selection? And is it not right here that some dread that what would come to them naturally under the present order of things may be taken away under the proposed new order? Does not every officer of our Services, the Army and Navy, dread the day when the principle of selection in all grades will be operated as it is seen to have been in the grade of brigadier general, U.S.A.?

DISINTERESTED.

DEFENSE OF MISSISSIPPI PASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Aug. 5 you print a letter from me concerning the New Orleans Naval Station, and an editorial condemning both my point of view and my arguments. You attempt to make out a logical case against me by utterly ignoring the basis of my contention. This is not fair. The people of New Orleans do not fear invasion by a foreign foe because the passes to the sea may be destroyed by the use of a few tons of dynamite. What we do fear is that if provision be not made to defend the passes (not New Orleans, please understand) they

will be open to attack by a foreign Power or subject to destruction by our own forces as a defensive move. The commerce of the entire valley depends upon an open channel to the sea. The absence of protection constitutes a menace to the passes, and anything that menaces the passes menaces the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. I will refer your statement that New Orleans does not enjoy free access to the sea to the Joint Conference of New Orleans Exchanges for reply.

WALTER PARKER.

New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
In your editorial of Aug. 5 on the New Orleans Naval Station you say: "What a navy needs is free access to the sea, and it is because this cannot be had at New Orleans that our Navy does not wish to go there." This is absolutely untrue. New Orleans ranks close to Boston and Philadelphia in the amount of foreign ocean tonnage handled annually, and handles over one-third of the entire tonnage of the Gulf of Mexico. This tonnage consists, to a considerable extent, of ships of a size equal to that of any modern battleship, especially as to length of vessel and draft of water required.

The publications of the Navy Department give the draft of water which each ship should draw, with fuel, ammunition and stores on board. If these statements are correct there is not a battleship afloat that requires thirty feet of smooth water for safe navigation. The channels at the mouth of the Mississippi are such as to be practically smooth water, unless a southerly gale or hurricane is blowing. The bottom is soft, and merchant seamen know that one foot under the keel is sufficient for safe navigation through these channels.

As to the channels themselves, that through South Pass shows continual improvement, as was demonstrated by the recent passage of S.S. Victoria (512 feet long, 59 feet beam), drawing 29½ feet.

The Southwest Pass channel has not yet been completed, but its condition was demonstrated by the recent passage of the S.S. Indian (482 feet long, 57 feet beam), drawing 30 feet, and in a comparatively short time there will be a channel nearly 3,000 feet wide, of which a thousand feet in width will have thirty-five feet in depth and a much greater central depth. It will afford shipping a straight wide entrance of easy navigation at all times of tide and in all clear weather.

All these are facts that cannot be controverted, and we trust that your influential JOURNAL will do New Orleans the justice of giving as wide publicity to the real facts as it has to the statement quoted in the editorial referred to.

C. H. ELLIS.

Chairman of joint conference of commercial bodies and commercial interests on naval station and naval base.

Mr. Parker answers this statement when he tells us that "the passes to the sea may be destroyed by the use of a few tons of dynamite." We do not regard the passage through a channel thus easily obstructed as offering "free access to the sea."

The campaign hat question has been reopened. When it was announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 8 that the new campaign hat had been selected the Infantry Division of the General Staff had decided to accept the recommendation of the Cavalry Board, but when the hat was submitted to the entire General Staff there were protests from a number of sources, and a new model has been ordered which it is thought will meet the approval of the entire Staff. The overcoat and sweater problems are also unsolved. The Infantry Board is still insisting upon the adoption of the shorter overcoat, or peajacket, while the Cavalry Board contends for a longer coat, which will afford protection to the soldier's legs while he is riding. No advice has been received from the Cavalry Board on the recommendation of the Infantry Board for a sweater to take the place of a blouse. The Infantry Board recommended a campaign hat with a 3½-inch stiff brim and a 5-inch crown. The Cavalry Board took a half-inch off the brim and a half-inch off the crown of the hat recommended by the Infantry Board. Both of the boards agreed upon a modified Montana peak, but the Infantry Board hat was to be creased by hand into Montana peak, while the Cavalry Board hat was to be blocked in this form at the factory. The model ordered by the General Staff will be in some respects a compromise between the recommendations of the two boards, excepting that it is to have a 6-inch crown. It is to have a Cavalry brim, while in a number of other respects the hat is to resemble the recommendations of the Infantry Board. The General Staff was of the opinion that even the Infantry Board did not provide sufficient air space in the crown. However, the suggestion is made that after the model is submitted to the General Staff it will not be as well pleased with a high crowned hat as it expects.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, in the current Collier's explains with illustrations the efforts being made by the War Department and National Guard to improve the marksmanship of the Americans. The conditions of shooting differ so widely from those of the old frontier days, when virtually every American was a splendid shot, that one is not aware of the study required to become a good rifleman to-day with the improved rifle of great power. Considering that the latest model rifle has a maximum range of about three and one-tenth miles, with a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet a second, the marksman of to-day, to be able to utilize that tremendous force to the best advantage, must know a great deal more about shooting than the manipulator of the old smooth-bore musket, which had a range of only a few yards. The distances shot over in the frontier days were so short that the whole problem then was one of taking correct aim and pulling the trigger. Now the problem is complicated by the necessity of estimating distances, of determining the velocity of the wind, the disturbance caused by the mirage, the density of the air as revealed by barometric pressure, etc.; yet, difficult as this is, the modern training with the rifle has made many men in the Army and the National Guard able to hit an object the size of a man at distances of over half a mile from eighty to ninety per cent. of the time. Instead of opposing instruction of school and college boys in rifle practice, General Wood says every parent and all school authorities should encourage it, for the better prepared our people are in the way of instruction in the use of the rifle and readiness to perform their duty in time of war, the less likely we are to have

wars, and, if we have them, the quicker they will be over and the smaller will be our losses.

To ascertain whether the better classes of people are prejudiced against soldiers in uniform, Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., sent three Army privates from Governors Island to dine at Delmonico's, Sherry's and the Waldorf. They were reliable, well behaved men, and their instructions upon leaving the island in uniform were to spend the money given them at these three restaurants. They had their breakfast at the Waldorf, ate dinner at Sherry's and took supper at Delmonico's. Upon their return they reported that at each of these places they were received, seated and served just the same as other patrons were without any remarks being made about their uniforms. Another experiment that demonstrated to General Grant that the attitude of the general public is not unfavorable to the uniforms of the United States was made at the Jamestown Exposition. About the time his troops arrived there he heard that the sailors had experienced some trouble at Pine Beach nearby, the alleged statement being that men in uniform were not wanted. He gave orders to the soldiers that they should not go to Pine Beach, except in charge of a reliable non-com. Within a very short time the places over in Pine Beach were sending invitations to the soldiers and wishing to entertain them. Because of these experiments and knowledge of specific cases, in which disorderliness had not been a factor, General Grant believes that insults to the United States uniforms come from a class of men not at all representative of the public attitude.

Seeking the cause of the criticism leveled at the administration of the Canal Zone by a certain part of the American press, the London Engineer says: "Few American enterprises have been more conspicuous for freedom from 'graft.' It is because of this and because removed from political influences that the management of the undertaking finds such scant favor among certain sections of Americans. Even the better class of journals, technical no less than general, are not altogether exempt from criticism, in that they have permitted adherence to the principle of private contract and repugnance to Army control to rise superior to recognition of a possibly unpleasant truth—namely, that by no other means than government by the military Engineers could political and other corruptions have been effectually driven from the Canal Zone. No undertaking of such magnitude as the Panama Canal can be conducted without the commission of errors, and that these, when discovered, should be frankly admitted has long been an accepted principle of the officials responsible for the work."

What would be considered in public exhibitions as sensational flights have become the mere routine of the work that is being done by the Signal Corps at College Park, Md. The Army aviators are giving special attention to the military features and uses of aeroplanes. Gradually a well defined set of Army regulations for aeroplanes is being developed which will in the near future be published. Some time this fall a number of officers who have been for aviation duty will be sent to Fort Leavenworth to give lessons to officers stationed there. In the course of the next year aviation classes will be started at most of the larger posts. Major Samuel Reber, chief signal officer at New York, and Capt. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, are taking a prominent part in the monster aviation meet at Chicago. Major Reber is what might be called the grand marshal of the affair, while Captain Beck flew in a number of events with a Curtiss machine. Captain Beck appears as a private citizen, as he is on leave of absence and does not represent the Army.

Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, arrived at New York Aug. 16 with Lady Beresford from England. They are of a party made up of Lord Desborough, former Governor General of Australia; the Duke of Sutherland and the Hon. Arthur Stanley. The Duke of Sutherland's steam yacht Cabana, now chartered by Col. Robert M. Thompson, was waiting off the White Star pier for them when the Olympic came alongside. In conversation with a reporter Lord Beresford was quoted as follows: "I do not think it is arrogance to say that the peace of Europe depends largely upon the strength of the British fleet. Peace is for the interest of all, and is the greatest interest the Powers of the world have to consider. The idea of war between England and Germany is ridiculous. Diplomacy will always prevail to prevent such a thing."

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N., formerly chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, returned to Washington after an extended trip to the Philippines, Japan, China, India and the principal countries of Europe. He left Washington Nov. 27. Aside from a report on a number of technical subjects he was assigned to the duty of making a report upon the merits of Cavite and Olongapo and naval stations. On account of the depth of water at Olongapo Navy officers are disposed to favor it as a station, while Army officers urge that it would be easier to defend Cavite against an attack of the enemy. After paying his respects to the officers at the Department Chief Constructor Capps went to Philadelphia on official business.

The extent to which Army methods of medical prophylaxis may be drawn upon to instruct the civilian population in matters of public health is shown in the decision of the city of Salt Lake, Utah, to begin the use of typhoid vaccination in an effort to put an end to the typhoid that has ravaged the city for years. Attempts to trace the cause of the epidemics have been unsuccessful, and the demonstration by the Army of the success of vaccination has spurred the municipal health authorities to action. Attention to the vaccine was drawn by the visit of the troops now at Fort Douglas to San Antonio. None of the soldiers from Salt Lake was affected with the disease while they were away. The treatment will not be compulsory.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., who left Washington this week to assume command of the Western Division, has resigned the presidency of the Army Mutual Aid Association, his absence from Washington making it impossible for him to continue in that office.

General Murray became president of the association in 1907. Under his régime the membership has greatly increased, and at the present time includes 1,500 officers in all arms of the Service. Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, has been elected to succeed General Murray.

Lieut. S. P. Budd, U.S.M.C., is in charge of the only ice-making plant in North China, U.S. Consul General Samuel S. Knabenshue, of Tientsin, says in the Consular and Trade Reports. It is located in the grounds of the American Legation guard at Pekin. This plant produces ice for the use of the legation and of the members of the guard. There are no breweries in this consular district. There are no cold storage warehouses, and no meat packing houses using refrigerators. The Chinese use ice very largely, which they cut in the winter from the rivers and ponds, put up in large rectangular heaps on shore and cover with several feet of clay. This ice is largely used by foreigners, but it cannot be used to cool drinks, as the waters of these ponds and rivers are not only muddy, but filthy. For drinking the foreigners use ether bottled waters from springs in the mountains or distilled water. The bottles are kept on ice, but the ice itself is never introduced into any drink.

China is demanding of Mexico \$16,650,000 gold for 323 Chinamen killed during the insurrection in Mexico. This is at the rate of \$50,000 gold for each of the Chinamen, with the addition of \$500,000 for loss of property. Shung Ai Sune, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, is quoted as saying that the Chinese claims will be paid within three months. He has talked with President de la Barra. He has also talked with Madero. Both have agreed to use their best efforts in having the claims awarded.

The California Congressional delegation was at the War Department Aug. 18 asking that a part of the military reservation at the Presidio and Fort Mason, Cal., be turned over to the Panama Exposition for park purposes during the celebration. Representative Kahn, speaking for the delegation, said that the Exposition Company will make important improvements on the land and turn it over to the Army at the close of the exhibition without expense to the Government. Favorable action is considered probable.

The American Boy Scouts elected Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, formerly Adjutant General of New York, national president and chief scout at a meeting held a few days ago in the national headquarters, No. 299 Broadway, New York city. General McAlpin said he would try to continue the work along the lines already started. The organization is important, he said, to every citizen in the United States. The General is a good man for the place, and the organization should prosper under his command.

The War College Division of the General Staff has issued a valuable map of the United States showing the divisions and departments of the Army and the location of the various Army posts. Detached marginal maps show the Philippines, the District of Hawaii (D. Cal.), Porto Rico (D. East), Alaska (D. Columbia) and the forts of the various harbors. Division and department lines are drawn in colors, and the lithograph is altogether an excellent piece of work.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, left Washington Aug. 16 on an annual inspection trip of the Rock Island Arsenal. He will be gone for a week or ten days, during which time Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson will be Acting Chief of Ordnance. Among other things which General Crozier will take up with the officers of the arsenal will be the methods to be used in manufacturing the new Cavalry and Infantry equipment. He will also inspect the new filtration plant and the new storehouse for gun carriages.

Officers from the armies of Russia, Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain may participate in the New York Horse Show in November next. The State Department will extend the invitations at the request of the Horse Show Association. Each of the countries named will be given the privilege of entering three officers and six horses. The U.S. Army also will participate.

Congress has been asked by Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., for an appropriation of \$250,000 to cover the expense of making explorations in the mud bottom of Havana Harbor under the wreck of the battleship Maine, so as to ascertain the exact cause of her destruction. Congress has already appropriated \$650,000 for raising the wreck, and the additional sum asked for will increase this amount to \$900,000.

The German firm of Krupp recently completed the construction of nine artillery batteries, aggregating ninety rapid-discharge heavy cannon, and also 35,000 of the latest approved rifles for Bolivia. Altogether fifteen German officers have left for service in the Bolivian army.

The papers in the Rutherford case on Aug. 18 were still on President Taft's desk, where they are apt to remain until the adjournment of Congress. The President has been so busy with other matters that he has not had time to take up the case.

According to a report forwarded by Consul General George H. Seidmore, of Seoul, Korea, the latest police census gives Korea a population of 12,574,200, which includes 12,420,398 Koreans and 153,802 Japanese. In all there are 2,811,518 households.

A review of the papers of the enlisted men who took examination for promotion to second lieutenant at Fort Leavenworth July 1 was completed by the War Department Aug. 17. The result will be announced, it is expected, next week.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., promoted colonel by the death of Colonel Bruff Aug. 4, 1911, is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Stephen V. Benét, U.S.A., and was born in Kentucky July 16, 1857. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, and promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 15th Infantry. His first duty after graduation leave was on frontier duty at Fort Marcy, N.M., from Sept. 30 to Dec. 3, 1880. Colonel Benét was transferred to the 5th Artillery March 18, 1881, and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1884. He was promoted first lieutenant July 18, 1886, and was transferred to the Ordnance Department Oct. 27, 1886. He was promoted captain June 12, 1894; major Jan. 19, 1904, and lieutenant colonel Aug. 9, 1907. Colonel Benét has served on many important details in connection with ordnance work.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel by the retirement of Colonel Dorst on Aug. 10, 1911, is the holder of a Congressional medal of honor. It was awarded for distinguished gallantry in voluntarily leading a party into a ravine to dislodge Indians concealed therein in action at Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890. This was while he was serving as first lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, in the campaign against the Sioux Indians from November, 1890, to January, 1891. In addition to being engaged in the action at Wounded Knee, he was engaged the following day (Dec. 30, 1891) in the action at White Clay Creek, S.D., and was commended in G.O. 100, A.G.O., Dec. 17, 1891, for coolness and gallantry in those actions. Colonel Gresham, who has well earned his promotion, was born in Virginia Sept. 21, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876. He was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, on June 15, 1876, but was transferred to the 7th Cavalry eleven days later. He served in the 7th Cavalry until Sept. 17, 1901, when he was promoted major, 6th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 15th Cavalry Aug. 14, 1903, and was detailed Inspector General Aug. 2, 1905. He was assigned to the 9th Cavalry July 5, 1906, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 14th Cavalry, July 24, 1907. Colonel Gresham is a graduate of the Army War College of the latter year. From Sept. 28, 1876, to Dec. 14, 1896, most of Colonel Gresham's service was in the West, largely on frontier duty. This service included duty at Fort Lincoln, Standing Rock Agency, Fort Rice and Bear Butte, Dak.; Fort Vancouver, Wash.; Fort Yates, Dak., where he was on duty guarding construction parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad part of the time. After duty as professor of military science and tactics at Virginia Agricultural College for nearly three years he went on sick leave early in 1887, and in August of the latter year was ordered to frontier duty at Fort Meade, Dak. His subsequent duties included service at Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Grant, Ariz.; mustering officer at Raleigh, N.C., in May, 1898, and on duty with his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., on recruiting service, and on duty with his regiment at Havana, Cuba, from March 18, 1899, to Sept. 17, 1901. He sailed for the Philippines Jan. 1, 1902, and was with the 6th Cavalry in Luzon until June, 1902. He took part in the Malvar campaign, and was on detached service in Lipa and Maguiling Mountains, in command of some 600 men, and received congratulation and commendation from Gen. J. F. Bell. He was in command of three troops of Cavalry and a company of scouts at Binan in May and June, 1902, during the terrible cholera epidemic, but lost only two men. He was also acting inspector general from June to September, 1903. After serving a tour of duty in the United States he sailed again for the Philippines in October, 1905, and was inspector general, Department of the Visayas. Returning to the States, he was on duty at Fort Riley, was in command of Fort Leavenworth and also Boise Barracks, etc. He is now on his third tour of duty in the Philippines.

President Taft sent to the Senate on Aug. 15, 1911, the name of Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, Coast Art., U.S.A., to be colonel. Colonel Cronkhite, who is among the best known officers of the Army, is a son of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Cronkhite, U.S.A., retired, and has a son who is now a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Colonel Cronkhite was last on duty as coast defense officer of the Eastern Division, on the staff of Major General Grant, was born in New York Jan. 5, 1861, and is not due to retire for age until Jan. 5, 1925. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June 13, 1882, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. His first duty was in garrison at Fort Warren, and following that assignment he was on duty at various Artillery posts on the Atlantic coast. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 25, 1889, and during the Indian disturbances he went with his light battery to Fort Riley, Kas., in 1890, and served in the field in South Dakota in operations against hostile Sioux Indians to January, 1891. Colonel Cronkhite, among other duties, was professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, and during the war with Spain was on duty at Camp Thomas, Ga., Tampa, Fla., and Porto Rico. He was promoted captain, 4th Artillery, March 2, 1899; was detailed to the Q.M. Department April 7, 1904; was promoted major, Artillery Corps, Nov. 24, 1905, and lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Jan. 14, 1909. He has served as adjutant of the Artillery Subschool at Fort Monroe, and was in command of the 22d Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Douglas, Utah. He was also, among other duties, acting inspector general, Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. He has just been assigned to command the Eastern Artillery District of New York and the post of Fort Totten, N.Y.

President Taft on Aug. 15 approved the application of Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th U.S. Inf., for retirement on his own application after over thirty years' service.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Fanny Kennish Earl, of Lake Mills, Wis., announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence Corlett, to Lieut. Robert Lee Lounsbury, 1st U.S. Cav. Miss Amanda Caroline Ostin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Ostin, of Santa Barbara, Cal., was married at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1, 1911, to Mr. Harry A. Moon, son of Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon, U.S.A.

The wedding of Miss Marian Stanwood Emery and Lieut. William Dilworth Puleston, U.S.N., took place on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1911, at Oakbank, the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Emery, of Portland, Me. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Robert Codman, Bishop of Maine. The attendants were Miss Constance Emery,

sister of the bride, and Lieut. Charles W. Early, U.S.N. The bride's dress was of white marquis lace over white satin, and trimmed with rose point lace. Her veil was also trimmed with rose point, and she carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and mignonette. The maid of honor's dress was light blue chiffon and gold lace over white satin, and she carried white roses. An orchestra played the wedding music, and the rooms were decorated with yellow flowers. Among the out-of-town guests were Lieut. F. C. Martin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. James P. Lannon, U.S.N., Paymr. H. H. Palmer, U.S.N., and Ensign J. H. Brooks, U.S.N.

Miss Isabella Fitzhugh Martin, daughter of the late Capt. John W. Martin, U.S.A., was married at Cazenovia, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1911, to Mr. Aubrey Montague Lewis, of Mandeville, Jamaica, B.W.I., by the Rev. Mr. Jackson.

A most interesting matrimonial event of the month was the wedding on Aug. 9, 1911, of Miss Elise Yeates and Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th U.S. Inf., which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Yeates, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The wedding was to have been one of the early spring events, and owing to the departure of the regiment for the Texas maneuvers it was postponed till the return of the bridegroom. It was a simple, quiet affair, attended only by the very nearest friends and a few relatives. Rev. William M. Paden, of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, the bride being attended by Miss Edgarda Wedgwood, while Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th U.S. Inf., was the best man. The home was beautiful with flowers, white sweet peas decorating all the rooms and banking the mantels and windows. Above the heads of the bride and groom two handsome flags were placed, but elsewhere all was pure white and green. The bride wore a smart tailored suit of white serge and a picturesque little blue bonnet with white plumes. She carried a great shower of bride's roses. After a buffet supper Lieut. and Mrs. Adams left for a month's honeymoon trip to Lake Tahoe. The bride's going-away gown was of dark blue cloth, with hat to match. They will be at home after Sept. 10 at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Ada Pence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Pence, of 2308 LeConte avenue, Berkeley, Cal., to Cadet Lewis K. Underhill, U.S.M.A., of San Francisco. The bride is a graduate of the University of California with the class of 1910. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will not take place until Cadet Underhill graduates. Cadet Underhill, who is home on a furlough, is stopping with his mother, Mrs. George L. Underhill, 2309 Devisadero street, San Francisco. He entered West Point two years ago, having obtained a degree of bachelor of arts from the University of California in 1908.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, U.S.N., and Miss Estelle Fav are to be married in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Clifton Lane announce the marriage of their cousin, Adeline Bowie Maurice, to Lieut. Jasper Alexander Davies, U.S.A., Saturday, June 3, 1911, at Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Henry Green Mullins, of Martinsville, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Nell, to Lieut. Richard Stearns Dodson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the fall.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, to P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin, U.S.N., is announced. The wedding will take place probably this fall in Paris. Miss Mackay is now with her parents at Marienbad, Austria. Paymaster Maupin is now attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi, of the Atlantic Fleet, now at Cape Cod.

Miss Cecilia Hopgood Davenport, daughter of Arthur Davenport, and Lieut. Paul Alexander Larned, 5th U.S. Inf., were married in Zion Episcopal Church at Charlestown, W.Va., on the evening of Aug. 17. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John S. Alfriend, the rector. Miss Acra Von Schrader, of St. Louis, was maid of honor, and the matrons of honor were Mrs. George D. Moore and Mrs. William H. Wilson, sister of the bride. Lieut. W. E. Larned, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Lieut. J. A. Sarratt, 5th U.S. Inf., and Arthur T. Davenport, brother of the bride, of Wilmington, Del. The flower girls were Aldyla Larned and Ann Davenport Wilson. Lieutenant Larned is the son of the late Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Allured Bayard Nettleton, U.S.V., soldier, journalist, and from 1890 to 1893 Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1911, aged seventy-three years. General Nettleton served during the Civil War in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, and rose from first lieutenant to colonel. He was made a brevet brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, and resigned June 13, 1865. General Nettleton was Acting Secretary of the Treasury after the death of Secretary Windom. At different times he was editor of the Sandusky (Ohio) Daily Register, publisher of the Chicago Advance, managing editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer and he was the founder of the Minneapolis Tribune.

Dr. Frank P. Foster, for thirty-one years editor of the New York Medical Journal and dean of the medical journalistic profession, and a contract surgeon of the U.S. Army during the Civil War, died Aug. 14, 1911, at his home in Chadwick, N.J., from cancer of the throat. Dr. Foster was born in Concord, N.H., in 1841, and his mother was a niece of Daniel Webster. Dr. Foster was an honorary member of the Medical Reserve Corps Association.

Mrs. Charles A. White, widow of Charles A. White, of New Haven, and daughter of the late Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U.S.A., died on Aug. 14, 1911, at West Haven, Conn. She was seventy-five years old. She is survived by four daughters—Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Robert G. Gamble, of Haverford, Pa.; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Mrs. W. H. L. Edwards, of New York city. Mrs. Stimson, who was Mabel Wellington White, was married to Mr. Stimson July 6, 1893. General Eaton served gallantly during the war with Mexico and during the Civil War as Commissary General of Subsistence, U.S.A.

The remains of the late Gen. George W. Gordon, of the Confederate Service, clad in a uniform of Confederate gray, were buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 12. Veterans of the Confederate and Union armies and representatives of the nation and state were present. General Gordon was at the time of his death commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

Col. James Heyward Bradford, U.S.A., retired, father

of Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., 19th U.S. Inf., died at the home of his brother, Mr. H. B. Bradford, at Ellerslie, near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9, 1911. Colonel Bradford was born in Delaware Oct. 13, 1844, and was a veteran of the Civil War. He was awarded the brevet of captain Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Spotsylvania and during the campaigns before Richmond, Va. He first served as a private in the 1st Battery of Delaware Light Artillery from October to November, 1862, and on Nov. 18, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 17th U.S. Infantry, and was appointed a second lieutenant the same day. He served with the 17th Infantry until Sept. 21, 1866, when he was transferred to the 26th Infantry. He was assigned to the 19th Infantry Aug. 16, 1869; was promoted major, 11th Infantry, Feb. 24, 1891; lieutenant colonel, 17th Infantry, Aug. 16, 1894, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Aug. 27, 1896. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904.

Col. Blencowe E. Fryer, U.S.A., retired, a resident of Kansas City, Mo., died in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 12, 1911, after a short illness. He was born in England, and served as a medical officer all through the Civil War, and received the brevets of captain and major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon May 28, 1861, and reached the grade of major and surgeon Oct. 30, 1867. He was promoted lieutenant colonel and assistant medical purveyor Aug. 28, 1890. He was retired for disability incident to the Service Feb. 24, 1891. Colonel Fryer was advanced to colonel on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904. He has a son, Dr. Fryer, who is chief surgeon at the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth.

Chief Btsn. Charles Miller, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Sea Cliff, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1911, after a long illness. He was born in New York city, and entered the Navy in 1861 and served throughout all the big battles of the Civil War. His first warrant was dated June 13, 1861, and he received his commission as chief boatswain to rank with but after lieutenant, junior grade, March 3, 1898. He was retired for age May 2, 1899. A widow, who was Miss Cordelia Graham, of Philadelphia, and one son survive him.

Miss Anna Snell Niblock, sister of Mrs. Percy W. Thompson, wife of Captain Thompson, U.S.R.C.S., died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1911.

Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, who for almost twenty years had been a member of the House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of New Jersey, died Aug. 12 at his home in Paulsboro, N.J. As chairman of the Committee on Pensions, when the House was controlled by the Republicans, and as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Loudenslager filled two important posts. In the present Congress his only committee assignment was Naval Affairs.

Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of Major J. Scott Payne, 5th U.S. Cav., died at Kanuga Lake Club, Hendersonville, N.C., Aug. 12, 1911.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Henry K. Spencer, U.S.R.C.S., died suddenly on board his ship, the Snohomish, at Port Townsend, Wash., on Aug. 9, 1911. Lieutenant Spencer had been in apparent good health up to the time of his death, which was due to apoplexy. He was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., and took graduate and post-graduate degrees at Cornell University. Lieutenant Spencer was regarded in the Service as a master of his profession, and his occasional contributions to the technical magazines on topics of marine engineering invariably commanded attention. He joined the Service sixteen years ago, and has served on nearly all of the revenue cutters on the Pacific coast, including the Bear on her notable cruise to the Arctic to the relief of the icebound whalers in 1898. Later he was stationed at Key West, Fla., for several years, and afterward served on the derelict destroyer Seneca, stationed at Tompkinsville, S.I. Lieutenant Spencer was forty-three years of age, and was married about twelve years ago to Miss Julia E. Willis, of Kansas City, who survives him. Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, Wis., he leaves three brothers, Robert C. Spencer, Jr., of Chicago; Edward W. Spencer, of Milwaukee, and George S. Spencer, of New York, and a sister, Mrs. Norman T. Harrington, of Lansing, Mich.

Dr. Charles V. Buttler, brother-in-law of Dr. Frank M. Donohue, of New Brunswick, N.J., who died in Paris, France, Aug. 16, 1911, is survived by four sisters and three brothers. They are: Col. William Buttler, U.S.A., of Texas; Dr. George Buttler, of Worcester, Mass.; Howard V. Buttler and Mrs. Frank M. Donohue, of New Brunswick, N.J.; Mrs. Louise de Muro, of Porto Rico; Mrs. Harriet Harker, of California, and Mrs. Luther Strayer, of Saybrook, Conn.

The death in the Hildesheim (Germany) Asylum for the Criminal Insane of Bvt. Col. Henry Reed Rathbone recalls the tragedy of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, when Major Rathbone, as he then was, was badly wounded by Booth in his attempt to arrest the flight of the assassin. Rathbone was appointed captain, 12th U.S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, and major and A.A.G. of Volunteers March 13, 1863. He received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel for "faithful and meritorious service," and was honorably discharged at his own request Dec. 31, 1870. He subsequently was appointed U.S. Consul at Hanover, Germany, where, in a fit of insanity, he killed his wife, and was confined in the asylum where he died. His wife, Clara, née Harris, was his stepsister, though no blood relation. Her father was Hon. Ira Harris, at one time Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and subsequently U.S. Senator from New York. Senator Harris had two sons: one was William Hamilton Harris, a graduate of the Military Academy, who was discharged Sept. 21, 1870, at his own request after honorable service during the Civil War. His brother was Ira Harris, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who served in the Navy during the Civil War and resigned March 21, 1871, returning to the Service again during the war with Spain. Ira Harris is still living in New York. There were three sisters, one of whom, as we have said, married Rathbone. Senator Harris lost his wife and afterward married the widow Rathbone, who was the mother of Major Rathbone by her first husband. At the time of the shooting of Lincoln Major Rathbone was in the party in the Presidential box. He was the fourth member of a group, of which the President, Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris were the other three. He and the young girl were asked to fill the place which Gen. and Mrs. Grant were to have taken. Rathbone and Miss Harris were betrothed, and after the tragic event of that night, in which the Major acquitted himself manfully and well, they were married.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., retired, was at the Adelphi Hotel, Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 12.

Cadet H. B. Lewis, class 1913, U.S.M.A., is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, in Berkeley, Cal.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C., at Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, Aug. 5, 1911.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. F. D. Griffith, jr., 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1911.

Lieut. Guy A. Mix, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mix entertained at bridge at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., on Thursday evening, Aug. 10.

Lieut. W. A. Smead, U.S.N., recently on duty on the battleship Delaware, reported at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Aug. 1, for duty in the hull division at the yard.

Mrs. F. Wilson Smith, wife of Captain Smith, U.S.A., accompanied by her small son and her mother, Mrs. Henry Whiting, is stopping at the Hotel Cape May, Cape May, N.J.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, who has been visiting Miss Velma Cook at Alcatraz Island, Cal., left for Fort D. A. Russell for a short visit, and will return to West Point about Aug. 20.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Frederick M. Jones, U.S.A., with her daughters, Misses Ethel and Elizabeth, is visiting her sister, wife of Dr. J. H. Medd, of New York, who has a summer home at Blue Point, Long Island.

Lieut. E. F. Reinhardt, 26th U.S. Inf., entertained delightfully Saturday night, Aug. 12, at the club, Fort Wayne, Mich. His guests were Mrs. R. A. Sommers, Misses Ravelle, Brewster and Savage. Mrs. L. M. Purcell chaperoned.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu have sailed for Europe. Their address will be care of the American Express Company, Paris. About the middle of December they will return to the United States and join the 10th Infantry.

Society at Narragansett Pier, R.I., has a new amusement fad. It is called a "baby" party, the guests being arrayed in baby clothes and carrying tin rattles and toys. Among those invited to a baby party on the night of Aug. 12 given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Snowden at their cottage was Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf.

Patrons of the Hotel Sagamore, on Lake George, N.Y., in evening clothes and led by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., retired, assisted the volunteer fire department of Bolton Landing in fighting a blaze at the bottling works of C. E. Ingraham early Aug. 13. The blaze lasted two hours, and the local fire company had not men enough to cope with the blaze, making volunteers necessary.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. McKie, Coast Art., U.S.A., have been spending the past month in New York and at the Kittatiny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap. The mother of Mrs. McKie, Mrs. J. R. Edson, and her two daughters have left Munich, where they have been for a year, and expect to be in Paris during the winter. Their address is care of Mlle. Bouré, Chateau d'Auteuil, 16 rue d'Auteuil.

Capt. Ramon Gonzales-Fernandez, of the Argentine navy, who is to superintend the forging of armor for the two battleships being constructed in the United States for his country, arrived in New York on board the Campanian Aug. 12, on his way to Bethlehem, Pa., where he and his wife will live for the next eighteen months. One of the battleships is being constructed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the other under subcontract by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

At the closing exercises of the second year of Baguio School, June 29, 1911, the boarding school for American boys that Bishop Brent established at Baguio, P.I., a large American flag, the gift to the school from Gen. W. P. Duvall, U.S.A., was raised for the first time on the school flagpole. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., made a short address expressing the symbolism of raising a new flag for the first time over a school, followed by a straightforward talk to the boys, which he enriched by the experiences of an energetic and successful life. The Governor General's prize, offered for excellence in scholarship, was won this year by Robert N. Getty, jr., son of Col. R. N. Getty, Inf., U.S.A.

Justice Brady, in the Supreme Court of New York city, Aug. 12, 1911, denied a motion made by Miss Sarah R. Jenkins, of No. 160 West Eighty-first street, to set aside a judgment for \$5,597 on a note obtained in 1907 by H. L. Ingersoll against her and her brother-in-law, Col. Frederick Kopper, formerly colonel of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y. Miss Jenkins made an affidavit that Colonel Kopper compelled his wife and herself to assign their share of their mother's estate to him. The estate is reported to be valued at \$1,000,000. Her sister, she asserts, feared to appeal to the authorities on account of family pride. Miss Jenkins, who is sixty-three years old, is a daughter of the late Acting Master George W. Jenkins, U.S.N., who served during the Civil War.

"Col. David L. Brainard, U.S.A.," says the New York Tribune, "is in St. Petersburg, on his way to Washington via Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen, Germany and London. Colonel Brainard has been for nearly three years chief commissary officer of the Army in the Philippines, and is returning to take up a more important position at headquarters in Washington. Colonel Brainard will be remembered as the young officer who raised the American flag at the 'farthest North' in 1882 that remained the record for nearly twenty years. The Colonel discovered and rescued the British flag of the Franklin expedition, and through the War Department restored it to the British government. This flag is now in the Naval Museum at Greenwich, and the card attached records its finding and its restoration by Colonel Brainard."

The annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines ended at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12, 1911, with the selection of Manila for the 1912 reunion and the election of the following officers: Commander-in-chief, F. Warner Karling, Kansas City, Mo.; vice commander-in-chief, W. H. Anderson, Manila; first junior vice commander, Charles F. Manahan, Chicago; second junior vice commander, A. F. Crossfield, Manila; third junior vice commander, T. W. Albrecht, St. Paul; fourth junior vice commander, J. C. Rutledge, Detroit; fifth junior vice commander, Fred H. Carlson, New York; paymaster general, George B. Seiter, Chicago; surgeon general, F. M. Rumbold, St. Louis; judge advocate general, George W. Weichelt, Chicago, and chaplain, S. J. Smith, U.S.A. A proposal to affiliate with the Spanish War Veterans was unanimously rejected.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieutenant Allen, U.S.N., and baby are spending the summer at Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Jackson are spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

Surg. R. M. Kennedy, U.S.N., Mrs. Kennedy and their small daughter are spending the month of August at Pottsville, Pa.

Miss Beatrice Jones, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., at their cottage at Roque Bluffs, Me.

Brig. Gen. Peter D. Vroom, U.S.A., retired, and Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., are registered at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City.

Pay Director Ball, U.S.N., has moved with his family from Blue Ridge Summit to Spring Lake Beach, N.J., for the remainder of the summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., are at the New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, this week, on an automobile tour through New England.

Miss Julia Belrose, daughter of the late Lieutenant Belrose, U.S.N., is among the recent arrivals at Narragansett Pier, R.I., from Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Med. Insp. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of twelve covers at her cottage at Chelsea, N.J., on Thursday, Aug. 10.

Mrs. L. T. Richardson and daughters are spending the summer at Wildwood Crest, N.J. They will join Captain Richardson at Fort Leavenworth early in September.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Clover and the Misses Clover are spending the summer months at Bar Harbor, Me., where they are being extensively entertained.

Among the guests at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J., are Pay Insp. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap, and Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lambertson, U.S.N., and Miss Lambertson.

Mrs. George Whitfield Brown, of Washington, D.C., mother of Mrs. Russell Train, wife of Lieutenant Commander Train, U.S.N., is among the recent arrivals at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J.

Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., has been spending the past few weeks visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Valentine Chappell, at their residence, 115 Huntington street, New London, Conn.

Mrs. Frank, widow of General Frank, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Martin, widow of Captain Martin, U.S.A., and her little daughter, Miss Alice Martin, who spent the early summer at Monterey, Pa., are now at Chelsea, N.J.

Mrs. Robert Alden Dawes, wife of Lieutenant Dawes, U.S.N., accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. Anderton and Miss Alice Anderton, of Alexandria, Va., have arrived at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., for an indefinite stay.

Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, Coast Art., U.S.A., who is now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, in Washington, is recovering from an operation following a serious attack of appendicitis. He will return to his station at Fort Du Pont, Del., within a few days.

Major Frank T. Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodbury have arrived at Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga., from New York city, and are delighted with the post. They had a charming and luxurious trip by the City of St. Louis down to Savannah. The quarters at Fort Screven are finely situated, being high on an eminence, with a glorious view of the Atlantic, and with palm trees and flowering trees making a picture remarkably like Manila and Manila Bay.

Mrs. G. S. Bingham and Miss Dorothy Bingham, wife and daughter of Colonel Bingham, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., have been on a visit to West Point for the past three weeks. Colonel Bingham's son, Cadet Sidney Vincent Bingham, is a member of the present first class at the Military Academy. Colonel Bingham has recently assumed charge of the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., and has leased a home in Louisville, Ky., where Mrs. Bingham and Miss Dorothy will join him early in September.

A monument to Col. Seth Warner, captain of the Green Mountain Boys in the Revolutionary War, was dedicated at Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16, on the state reservation. The monument, which was presented to the Bennington Battle Monument and Historic Association by its president, Col. O. Scott, of Bennington, is twenty-six feet high and of Vermont granite. Surmounting the polished die is an heroic statue of Colonel Warner in Continental uniform. Edward L. Bates, of Bennington, secretary of the Battle Monument Society, presided. After the Rev. Isaac Jennings, pastor of the Old First Church, of Bennington, had offered the invocation, Colonel Scott made the speech of presentation, and Governor John A. Mead made a brief address, accepting the statue on behalf of the society and state. An historical address by James K. Batchelder, of Arlington, concluded the exercises.

Mrs. Wheaton, widow of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., on July 28 moved into the new home that she has built in Denver, Colo., at 939 Washington street, after seven years in a little rented house on Clarkson street. The new house is Colonial in style, and Mrs. Wheaton's friends all pronounce it a success, roomy and comfortable. Mrs. Wheaton's sister, Miss Catharine N. Miller, who makes her home with her, has been very ill for the past four months. It will interest her many Army friends to know she is improving, and it is hoped will be up and about again before long. Mrs. Wheaton has with her as first house guest in the new home Miss Margaret Gibson, who has also many Army friends, who will be glad to know where she is spending her vacation from Alta House, the Italian Settlement House at Cleveland, Ohio, where she has been "second in command" for the past three years.

The Army and Navy Club of San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 8 gave their annual theater party at the Columbia Theater, to see Mr. Henry Miller in his play "The End of the Bridge." There were present about 300 members and their guests, consisting of Army officers and their ladies stationed about the bay, officers of the National Guard, state of California, officers of the U.S. Navy and of the Naval Militia, state of California, all with their ladies and friends. As a great many of the officers appeared in full dress uniform the scene presented in the theater was a very brilliant one. After the performance a large number of those present proceeded to the club quarters, at 126 Post street, where elaborate refreshments were served. During the serving of the refreshments moving pictures were exhibited, viz.: Review by Governor Johnson, state of California, of the 30th U.S. Infantry, stationed at the Presidio, and of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard, state of California, while encamped at the Presidio for their summer instruction; and French riding school. The club plans further entertainments in the near future.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William B. Cochran, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at New York on Aug. 10, 1911.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Herbert Deakyn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Wayne, Pa., Aug. 11, 1911.

A son, Barry Magoun Atkins, was born to the wife of Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 2, 1911.

A daughter, Jane Moses, was born to the wife of Lieut. William J. Moses, U.S.N., at Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 11, 1911.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Col. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is spending the month of August at Waukesha, Wis.

A son, John George Ramsey, was born to the wife of Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Inf., U.S.A., at Newton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1911.

A daughter, Lelia Baer, was born to the wife of Capt. Joseph A. Baer, 6th U.S. Cav., at the University of Virginia Aug. 10, 1911.

Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., retired, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cook have arrived at Jefferson, N.H., from Brookline, Mass.

Ensign Edgar A. Ewing, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, is a native of Illinois, and entered the Service June 26, 1903.

A daughter, granddaughter to Comdr. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., was born to the wife of Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., at Honolulu, H.T., July 28, 1911.

Miss Maris Best, who has been visiting in Vienna for the past six weeks, has joined Mrs. Best in Vitznau, on Lake Lucerne, for the remainder of the summer.

Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., arrived at the Wolcott, New York city, Aug. 16, where he was met by his sister, Mrs. M. D. Alexander, of Boston. They will tour New England by automobile, and then go to Hyde Park, Mass.

Lieut. W. Baggaley, U.S.N., who has been under treatment in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., has recovered his health, and has reported at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for duty.

Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, U.S.N., who is spending a two months' sick leave in Washington and Oregon, visited the Puget Sound Navy Yard July 31 as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson.

Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams will spend the coming month enjoying the St. Lawrence, Saguenay and Champlain trip. They will be joined at Ithaca (Cornell) by their son, Mr. Edgar Williams.

Among those at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 12, were Lieut. Comdr. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hussey, Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. William L. Little, U.S.A., from Fort Adams, R.I.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who has been on a visit of several weeks to the Canal Zone and the West Indies, arrived at New York city Aug. 12 on the U.S.S. North Carolina, and went to his country home.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., assumed command of the Department of the Lakes on Aug. 11, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. His personal aids are 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 17th Inf.

A statue of Gen. James Miller, an 1812 War hero, whose assault on a British battery won the battle of Lundy's Lane, was authorized by the U.S. Senate Aug. 12, to be erected at his birthplace, Peterboro, N.H. General Miller was Governor of Arkansas from 1819 to 1825.

General Funston received the medal of honor and was made brigadier general of Volunteers for the remarkable crossing of the Rio Grande, in the Philippines, at the battle of Calumpit. With humor and vivacity General Funston describes this adventure in the September Scribner.

Mrs. James H. Bull, wife of Commodore Bull, U.S.N., retired, with her daughter, Margery, who have been in Europe for three years, arrived in New York Aug. 15 on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie. In London they were presented at the third court, May 24 last, then they went to Bad Nauheim, Germany.

Oberlin M. Carter, formerly captain, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, and asked that a full investigation of the Savannah Harbor scandal be made. He denied any part in the alleged Greene and Gaylor frauds, and said his hope was to give the public the truth.

Capt. F. H. Lawton, Comms. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Booker, recently registered at the Hotel Breslin, New York city, have just returned from a three weeks' motor trip through the Berkshire Hills and New England states with their cousin, Mr. Charles H. Strout, of Wayne, Pa. While in Vermont the party were the guests of Captain Lawton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dwight Lawton.

The headquarters of the Southern Artillery District of New York have been changed from Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., the change taking place Aug. 15, 1911. The following officers have been transferred to Fort Hamilton by the change: Col. J. V. White, district commander; Capt. F. H. Smith, district adjutant; Capt. R. E. Wyllie, district artillery engineer; Capt. G. Sevier, district ordnance officer; Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, district quartermaster.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and their two young sons, Alexander and Franklin, are guests at Gray Tower, Anchorage, Ky., the delightful country suburb of Louisville, during the absence of Captain Dalton on leave. Captain Dalton will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edison at their summer residence, Strongheart House, Sag Harbor, Long Island, during August and September, and will also visit relatives and friends in New York and Boston.

Mr. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the U.S. Navy, who is visiting England, went to the Chatham dockyard Aug. 11, which he inspected. Rear Admiral Robert N. Ommann, superintendent of the local dockyards, conducted the visitor through the yards and introduced him to the constructive engineer and managers. The latter official showed the most interesting workshops in their departments. Mr. Meyer inspected particularly the repairing basins, where warships of all classes are being refitted. Later he had luncheon with Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury. Mr. Meyer was the guest of Sydney Charles Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, at dinner in London Aug. 11. Secretary Meyer spent the rest of the week grouse shooting with friends in the north of England and Scotland. Next week he will resume his inspection of the various British dockyards.

Major Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A., with his wife and daughter, is spending a portion of his leave in Cuba.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, left Washington Aug. 16 to spend a short vacation at Ethan Farms, Mich.

Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Persons have been spending several weeks at Chelsea, N.J.

Miss Emily L. Elliott, after spending some time in Cape May and Atlantic City, has returned to her home in Washington.

A son, Harry Lewis Humphreys, was born to the wife of Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1911.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., made a tour of inspection of Fort Monroe, Va., last week, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Marion W. Howze, U.S.A.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. F. W. Ritter at Tientsin, China, July 25, 1911. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Handbury, U.S.A.

President Taft has advised the friends of Surg. A. H. Robnett, U.S.N., that he does not think it would be proper for him to interfere with the decision of the Navy Department in his case.

A daughter, Yrene Louise Eastman, was born to the wife of Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, U.S. Inf., at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16. Mrs. Eastman is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon, U.S.A.

Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Gibson and the Misses Gibson entertained at a large card party, followed by a course supper, at their cottage at Capon Springs, W.Va., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9.

The U.S. Military Prison at Alcatraz, Cal., on Aug. 10, 1911, was treated to an interesting entertainment under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A. It consisted of music, songs and dances, monologues, cakewalk, etc.

Lieut. Anton C. Cron, 10th U.S. Inf., who recently entered on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Agricultural College, is spending the school vacation with his family at Red Park, Portage Lake, Mich. He will resume his duties at Lansing about Sept. 15.

Mr. William Spencer, son of Mr. John Thompson Spencer, of Philadelphia, who has been appointed Second Secretary of the Berlin Embassy, is a nephew of Mrs. William Wirt Kimball, wife of Rear Admiral Kimball, U.S.N., and of the late Mrs. George Alexander Gordon, widow of Colonel Gordon, U.S.A.

A supper given by "Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston" was recently noted in our Fort Leavenworth letter. This should have been "Major and Mrs. W. O. Johnson," who were the hosts on this occasion. As Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston are in mourning they are not giving any entertainments at present.

"Col. James Parker, 11th Cav.," says the San Antonio Express, "whose description as the 'best looking soldier in the Army' seems to fit pretty well, was granted leave on Aug. 8 for a month. Colonel Parker is one of those men coming under the general description of 'magnificent stature and straight as an Indian.' Not only that, he also commands the largest regiment of Cavalry. During his absence Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan will be in command."

During the national encampment of the G.A.R. in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, the Commandery of the State of New York, M.O.L.L.U.S., will maintain headquarters in the Triangle Building, East avenue and Main street, fourth floor, where all companions of the Order will be welcome. The rooms will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and a committee will be in attendance, of which Lieut. Col. William W. Gilbert, U.S.A., retired, is chairman, and Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, U.S.N., retired, a member.

The U.S. Association of Military Surgeons will meet at Milwaukee Sept. 26 to 29. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General of the Army, president of the association, and many other noted medical officers will be present, including, it is hoped, Colonel Gorgas. A reception committee of distinguished gentlemen, embracing the Governor of the state, the Adjutant General, Lieutenant General McArthur, U.S.A., Gen. Charles King and others will assist to make the visit of the medicos to the city which made beer famous a pleasant and a profitable one.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer entertained at their beautiful home, Avalon, Pride's Crossing, Mass., on Aug. 13, a very interesting party, comprising Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., of the Atlantic Fleet; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Wood, Andover; Mr. and Mrs. William Park, New York city; Miss Annie Ruggles, Norwich, Conn.; Misses Alice and Ruth Garland, of Boston; Miss Ayer, the Misses Wood, Mr. Cornelius Wood, Messrs. Whitman, Ellis and Henry, of Boston, and Major Horton, of the Army. Admiral Ward, who is a great admirer and also a great authority on roses, enjoyed seeing and inspecting the beautiful gardens of Avalon. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer are the parents of Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., wife of Lieutenant Patton, 15th U.S. Cav. The members of the party were entertained at tea on board the battleships in the afternoon.

EXAMINATIONS FOR A COMMISSION.

A new General Order setting forth the specification of the preliminary and competitive examinations for enlisted men in the mobile Army who are candidates for commissions as second lieutenants is being prepared by the War Department. In a number of respects the standard of examination will be raised, the same requirements being provided for the mobile Army examinations that are now in effect in the Coast Artillery. With a number of exceptions War Department G.O. 53, of April 28, 1911, setting forth the regulations for examination for civilian candidates, will be followed. Like civilian candidates, enlisted men who are graduates of colleges or military schools will be exempt from the preliminary examination, which, under the new order, will consist of grammar and spelling, mathematics, algebra, geometry or trigonometry, geography and history. The competitive examination will include: 1. general history; 2. elementary French, German or Spanish, as a candidate may elect; 3. Constitution of the United States and international law; 4. one of the following optional subjects: (a) higher mathematics; (b) thorough knowledge of a foreign language; (c) a thorough knowledge of English literature; (d) a military subject, field service regulations, etc.

While the standard in the competitive examination is raised considerably by the addition of general history and a language and one optional subject, there is nothing required that cannot be easily obtained by a bright boy

with a country high school education if he takes advantage of his opportunity and studies during his two years of service in the Army. If he should serve a tour of duty in the Philippines he could pick up a sufficient knowledge of Spanish to pass the examination. He ought to be enough interested in his profession during a two years' service as a private of non-commissioned officer to acquire the knowledge of field regulations that would prepare him for the examination. It is planned by the War Department in this optional military service to lay a foundation for a course in one of the Service Schools that an enlisted man would naturally take if he were to be promoted to second lieutenant. There is no intention in the War Department to discourage enlisted men who entertain an ambition to be commissioned, but it will be insisted that they be able to pass an examination showing higher educational qualifications than they have had in the past.

CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

[Other letters on this subject appear on page 1542 of this issue.]

HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The very interesting discussion aroused in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by the proposition to place the officers of the mobile Army on a single list has proved quite conclusively the main contention of the proponents of the scheme, namely, that considerations of promotion are in general deemed to be paramount to considerations of sound organization.

To place promotion and organization on fairly independent bases is the object of Captain Palmer and his associates. The details of the final solution is a matter of secondary importance. It is possible that the proposed solution is faulty. The writer is confident that anyone suggesting a better solution will be hailed as a deliverer. To assist those who may be sufficiently interested to attempt a solution, I shall give, briefly, the history of the present proposition and the difficulties to be encountered.

Nearly two years ago a Fort Leavenworth committee, headed by Captain Palmer, drew up the original proposition. At that time the readjustment of rank lost by regimental promotion was a hard nut to crack, but this difficulty has practically been removed by subsequent legislation. At that time, too, there seemed to be a fair prospect of obtaining about 600 extra officers by legislation. This was a distinctly favorable condition. The bill prepared at that time was intended as a substitute for the "Extra Officers bill" then in Congress. It was provided that when an arm had more officers than were needed in its organization the surplus would be carried on the extra list. Transfers from one arm to another were not contemplated. By a carefully prepared card system the effect of the bill was determined and it was found that the extra list would absorb all inequalities.

This proposition was carefully studied by the three arms acting separately and was then endorsed by ninety-one of the ninety-three Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery officers on duty at the Army Service Schools. The dissenters were one Infantry captain and one Field Artillery lieutenant. I am under the impression that there was one other dissenter, but I cannot place him. In this form it was submitted to the War Department, but no decisive action was taken.

The Extra Officers bill was then passed, modified in numbers and the reservoir for inequalities became impracticable. Captain Palmer, a firm believer in the principle involved, submitted to the Service what he believed to be the best solution under the changed conditions, first verifying his judgment by securing the endorsement of certain very able officers of the other arms.

No doubt the prospect of Infantry or Cavalry officers serving with Field Artillery is a very distressing one to officers of the latter arm. No doubt a Cavalry or Field Artillery lieutenant serving in my Infantry company would put me to much trouble teaching him field firing, marching and skill and judgment in the wide province of purely Infantry tactics. But such petty annoyances would be counterbalanced by several important considerations:

1. Details from one arm to another would be relatively few.

2. The lieutenant would be selected for duty with the Infantry with a view to broadening a first class man and returning him eventually to his own arm. This is a feature found in some form in many armies and appears to have been lost sight of in the discussion up to date. The proposal does not contemplate that one arm shall dump its least efficient officers upon another, but that selections shall be made.

3. I should feel that in due time the system would pave the way to sound organization. Let increases, decreases or alterations fall where they may, the proportions between the arms and the organization of each could be effected scientifically and without hysteria or selfishness. There must be a profound joy in belonging to a real army. I would rather be the captain of a real company than major of a "punk" battalion.

But this interchangeability is, after all, the real stumbling block. We do not all view the matter with equal complacency, nor do we all see, in the same light, the importance of a practical solution. Major Aultman, of the Field Artillery, whom I recall as a most enthusiastic believer in the principle, endorsed the original solution, but in perfect good faith condemns the alternative.

Let it be remembered, then, that the only object of Captain Palmer's proposition is to secure scientific organization and sufficient units. A hundred years of Army legislation prove that this is impossible so long as we talk about "vested rights" and maintain three antagonistic lists.

Battleships and torpedoboats differ materially as to equipment, tactics, etc., but is anyone so innocent as to believe that the correct number of each to be maintained would be determined dispassionately and to the best interests of the Government if one promotion list existed for battleship officers and another for torpedoboat officers? In fact, there would, under such circumstances, never be enough of either.

Let us assume that at present we need more Infantry and Field Artillery, but no more Cavalry. Who wants to see the Cavalry ruined by continued stagnation? No one, let us hope. They say the remedy lies in permitting the Cavalry to reorganize into smaller regiments. But that is precisely the thing that Captain Palmer and his associates are bitterly opposed to—tinkering with organization to secure promotion; not as to the Cavalry, but as to any arm, corps or staff department.

Surely nothing could be more welcome than a solution better than the one now before the Service. Will some one kindly offer one?

A. W. BJORNSTAD,
Captain, General Staff.

AVIATION NOTES.

William R. Badger and St. Croix Johnstone, amateur aviators, were killed at the Chicago aeroplane tournament on Aug. 15. Badger fell at the conclusion of a series of thrilling spirals, curves and dips in the presence of the half million spectators. The air was tricky, and the other aviators declined to take chances with spectacular performances. At a height of 300 feet Badger turned the nose of his machine toward the earth and dipped with terrific speed. When within seventy-five feet of the ground he sought to straighten out the machine, but the wings of the biplane collapsed under the air pressure and the machine dashed into an excavation. The engine fell upon the young man and crushed him so that he died in a few minutes. Johnstone was flying a short time later over Lake Michigan, when, at a height of a thousand feet, the gasoline tank exploded and the machine dropped to the water like a bullet. Johnstone was unable to free himself from the wreckage, which held him under until life was extinct. He was twenty-six years old and a pupil of the Drexel school of aviation in France and of Blériot. Recently he flew around the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor. On Aug. 5 he established an American record at Mineola, L.I., by remaining in the air one minute over four hours. Both fliers were experienced and licensed pilots.

Harry N. Atwood on Aug. 14 started from St. Louis, Mo., to fly to New York city by way of Chicago, in an effort to make a world's cross-country record. He flew from St. Louis to Chicago, 286 miles, in five hours and forty-three minutes. The distance from Chicago to Elkhart, Ind., 101 miles, he made in two hours and sixteen minutes without a stop. On Aug. 16 he flew from Elkhart to Toledo, covering the 133 miles in two hours and fifty-six minutes. The 521 miles from St. Louis had then been covered with scarcely any engine or machine troubles. On Aug. 17 he flew from Toledo to Cleveland, 123 miles, in two hours twenty minutes. On reaching New York he will have to his credit a flight of 1,265 miles.

Minister of War Messimy, of France, has decided to form a reserve flotilla of aeroplanes for use in case of mobilization. Consequently, Vedrines, Bréguet, Latham, Farman and all other French airmen are to be enrolled in the army as sappers in a corps of engineers. Each constructor of aeroplanes will be obliged to hold in readiness for mobilization one or more aeroplanes of the army model, the government allowing an annual subsidy of \$1,000 for every aeroplane so reserved for an army airman and another \$1,000 for every pilot to be supplied by the constructors.

The consignment of the once famous Wright machine to the junk pile leaves the Army with five machines for actual use. They are as follows: Two Wright machines, one at San Antonio in charge of Lieut. B. D. Foulis, and the other at the Army's aviation school at College Park, Md.; one Burgess biplane at College Park under the direction of Captain Chandler and Lieutenants Milling, Arnold and Kirtland; and two Curtiss machines at College Park in charge of Lieut. P. W. Beck and J. C. Walker. Stationed at the aviation school last month were five officers and fifteen enlisted men of the Signal Corps under Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler.

The three flying machines so far contracted for by the U.S. Navy have been accepted, but their delivery is delayed until the completion of the hangar at the new aerodrome on Greensbury Point, Annapolis, Md. Instruction work with these machines, however, continues both at Dayton, Ohio, and Hammondsport, N.Y. It is expected that the new hangar will be ready for occupancy before the end of August.

Air "cruisers" are now being built and used in France for the purposes of war. These machines, which are combinations of the biplane and monoplane, carry a crew of three men, sitting just behind the motor. In the long, boat-shaped body of the machine is the engineer. His sole duty is to attend to running the engine. Next, with plenty of room for his maps and compass, is the "observer." He is a military officer who has specialized in aerial reconnoitering. Then comes the pilot of the aeroplane, who manipulates the levers and controls its flight.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate Committee on the Library has reported adversely on S.J. Res. 38, permitting the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, to place a bronze tablet in the Washington Monument.

Mr. Richardson, by request, has introduced in the House H.R. 13678, "that the staff officers on the active and retired list of the U.S. Navy shall be designated and addressed in official orders, official correspondence and in the Navy Register by the rank they possess, or may hereafter possess, and in all respects in the manner that staff officers of the Army are now designated and addressed."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 17 reported favorably on H.J. Res. 146, a joint resolution for the appointment of a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The resolution names Gen. P. H. Barry, of Nebraska, as the successor of Capt. Henry E. Palmer, whose term of office on the board would expire April 21, 1916. Former Senator Scott, of West Virginia, was originally proposed for the vacancy in the Senate, but when he learned that Senator Brown, of Nebraska, objected to his selection the former Senator from West Virginia insisted that his name should be withdrawn.

The New York Sun says: "By the passage of the Clark resolution providing that the President be requested to lend the Army and Navy, and to solicit foreign governments to despatch diplomatic representatives, to celebrate the opening of the Florida East Coast Railway's extension to Key West, Congress has established a precedent that will return to plague it. The building of this marine railroad over the mangrove islands to the semi-tropical city of Key West is a remarkable engineering achievement beyond doubt, but, as Mr. Mann, of Illinois, pointed out, it is purely a private enterprise. A purely industrial project or business should not have Federal aid such as is contemplated in the Clark resolution. It ought never to be practicable to borrow the Government's military forces and command its influence with foreign nations to shed luster on what is the celebration of a private investment. Otherwise the United States Government would be at the beck and call of any and all 'captains of industry.'"

Turkey is to have a first class battleship of 23,000 tons, while the primary armament is to include ten of the largest guns yet installed in any battleship, arranged in twin gun turrets, so that all may fire on either broadside, while four can fire ahead and four astern. The secondary armament will consist of eighteen guns. All the guns are to be mounted in heavily armored casemates arranged well above the water line, and so that half may fire on each broadside with a considerable arc of training before and abaft the beam. There will also be a large number of machine guns on the superstructure deck. All the ordnance and machinery, as well as the armor, will be of British design and manufacture. The speed provided for is twenty-one knots. The latest type of Parsons combined impulse and reaction turbines, working in series, are to be fitted. These should give high efficiency, in association with the coal and oil fired water tube boilers, not only at full power, but at cruising speeds. The Minister of Marine, General Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, spent some days in England arranging the details of the contract for Turkey's first Dreadnought.

The unveiling of the monument erected in Steubenville, Ohio, to the memory of Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War, will be held in September, and the War Department has authorized a battalion of Infantry and a band from Fort Wayne, Mich., to represent the Army.

A tablet was unveiled on July 25 in Halifax on the site of the headquarters and residence of General Wolfe while he was preparing for the capture of Louisbourg. General Drury, commanding the Maritime Provinces, and Colonel Dennison, commanding the Royal Canadians, made addresses.

A memorial designed by Allan G. Newman is soon to be unveiled at the gateway of Piedmont Park, Atlanta, Ga., to commemorate the trip of the Gate City Guard through the North in 1879. One hundred military companies from the leading cities are expected at the unveiling.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d U.S. Inf., is to be tried by G.C.M. at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., is president of the court and Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C., is judge advocate.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., AUG. 17, 1911, WAR DEPT.
Second Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Idaho, and will proceed to Boise, Idaho.

Capt. John B. Rose, O.D., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., detailed to represent Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Hospital Association in New York city, Sept. 19 to 22.

First Lieut. William S. Barriger, S.C., assigned to duty as commanding officer and A.Q.M. and O.S. of cable boat Cyrus W. Field, relieving Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., who will take station in New York city as assistant to Chief Signal Officer of the division.

Leave from Aug. 18 to and including Sept. 30 granted Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.

Leave for ten days granted 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Smith, M.R.C.

Capt. William H. Bertsch, Q.M., now at San Francisco, will report in person to depot Q.M. at that place for duty as his assistant.

Major James B. Houston, paymaster, relieved from further duty at San Antonio, and will proceed to New York city for duty as Chief Paymaster, Eastern Division.

Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-six years' service, to take effect Nov. 26, 1911. He will proceed to his home. Leave to and including Nov. 26 is granted him.

First Lieut. Richard T. Colner, C.E., relieved duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, and with 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon completion of his course of instruction at that school, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Dec. 5 for the Philippines for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. Leave from about Oct. 5 until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the Philippines.

Leave granted Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., 19th Inf., extended one month.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 10, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, O.D., to be colonel from Aug. 5, 1911, vice Bruff, who died Aug. 4, 1911.

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from Aug. 5, 1911, vice Benét, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant from July 29, 1911, vice Sterrett, 9th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants:
James L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Hotz, detached from his proper command.

Dana H. Crissy, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Mitchell, detached from his proper command.

Francis G. Delano, C.A.C., from March 11, 1911, vice Bates, detached from his proper command.

Raphael R. Nix, C.A.C. (detailed first lieutenant in the O.D.), from March 12, 1911, vice Martin, retired from March 11, 1911.

James L. Walsh, C.A.C. (detailed first lieutenant in the O.D.), from March 12, 1911, vice Nix, whose detail in the Ordnance Department was continued from that date.

Henry H. Malven, jr., C.A.C., from March 12, 1911, vice Walsh, whose detail in the Ordnance Department was continued from that date.

Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., from April 1, 1911, vice Munroe, promoted.

Thurston Hughes, C.A.C., from April 1, 1911, vice Crissy, promoted.

Charles B. Meyer, C.A.C., from April 2, 1911, vice Abbot, retired, from April 1, 1911.

Frederick A. Mountford, C.A.C., from April 4, 1911, vice Wilson, promoted.

Fordyce L. Perego, C.A.C., from April 12, 1911, vice Terrell, promoted.

Philip S. Gage, C.A.C., from April 13, 1911, vice Andrus, promoted.

Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., from April 13, 1911, vice Hope, promoted.

Frederick Hanna, C.A.C., from April 13, 1911, vice Lecoeq, promoted.

Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C., from April 13, 1911, vice O'Neil, promoted.

William C. Koenig, C.A.C., from April 13, 1911, vice Lull, promoted.

Harry W. Stephenson, C.A.C., from May 27, 1911, vice Smith, promoted.

John J. Thomas, C.A.C. (detailed first lieutenant in the O.D.), from June 12, 1911, vice Cocheu, promoted.

Herbert H. Acheson, C.A.C., from June 12, 1911, vice Thomas, whose detail in the O.D. was continued from that date.

Willis Shippam, C.A.C., from June 20, 1911, vice Councilman, detailed in O.D. on that date.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Buell, C.A.C., from June 26, 1911, vice Turner, detached from proper command.

Second Lieut. Loren H. Call, C.A.C., from July 1, 1911, vice Dillard, detailed in O.D.

Frank D. Applin, C.A.C., from July 7, 1911, vice Patterson, promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Charles Ellsworth Treibly, Pa., to be first lieutenant, M.R.C., from Aug. 9, 1911.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army, which were sent to the Senate July 31 and Aug. 5, and which appeared in our issues of Aug. 5 and 12, pages 1489 and 1518, respectively, were all confirmed by the Senate Aug. 12.

G.O. 107, AUG. 9, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Announces that contracts have been awarded by the Postmaster General for supplying the several executive departments of the Government with envelopes during the four years, July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1915.

G.O. 108, AUG. 10, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I.—Hereafter the list, such as that published in G.O. 17, War D., Jan. 27, 1911, of surety companies qualified to do business under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 13, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 279), as amended by the Act of Congress approved March 28, 1910 (Public 96), will not be published in general orders of the War Department. Copies of Treasury Department Form No. 356, in which the list of such companies is published from time to time, will be furnished by the chiefs of staff bureaus concerned to disbursing and contracting officers, who will apply directly to the chiefs of their respective bureaus for the necessary copies.

II.—Pars. 354, 355, 146, 352 and 357, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, are amended by substituting the word "division" for the word "department" wherever the latter word occurs in those paragraphs.

—Pars. 354, 355, 356, as amended by G.O. 73, War D., April 23, 1910, 355 and 356, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, are amended to read as follows:

354. Who Will Fire.—All enlisted men borne on the rolls of an organization at the time of taking the test, and no others, will fire throughout the test unless excused by the regimental commander; but no one will be excused until the company commander shall have shown in each case that it will be impracticable for the soldier to be present through no fault of his own. A soldier absent through his own fault, or who is not excused by the proper authority, will be considered as present and firing throughout the test. If the company is not stationed with regimental headquarters and there is not sufficient time to obtain the regimental commander's authority to excuse a soldier, the post commander is authorized to do so, provided so much of the first sentence of this paragraph as refers to the company commander is complied with.

Soldiers who have never been classified and who join within twenty days preceding the test need not fire.

A soldier will be allowed to fire in a test with but one organization, in each target year, unless he re-enlists in a different organization.

355. Publishing Results.—The standing obtained by the organizations required to fire in the proficiency test will be forwarded through department headquarters to division headquarters. The standing will be reported on the annual report of small-arms firing for each division and will be published annually in orders from the War Department. Each organization will be classified as deficient or proficient, and, if the latter, it will be stated whether the fire efficiency of the organization is rated as "good," "very good," or "excellent."

356. Reports.—All reports of rifle and revolver firing will be submitted to the proper headquarters as soon as practicable after the completion of firing.

The reports required to be rendered are as follows: [We omit the details as to how the reports shall be rendered.—Ed.]

357. How Selected.—An inspector of small-arms practice, who shall be an officer of suitable rank and experience, will be detailed at the headquarters of each division from the officers on duty thereat. These officers will be selected with reference to their peculiar fitness and qualifications in this line of professional work.

358. Duties.—It will be the duty of the inspector of small-arms practice to exercise supervision over the small-arms practice within the division, to examine the regular reports of firings, and to keep the division commander informed as to the degree of proficiency manifested by the troops of the various units of his command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.C.M.O. 4, AUG. 8, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Monroe, Va., of which Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., was president, and Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of the following:

Second Lieut. John A. Sloan, C.A.C.

Charge.—"Drunkenness in a public place, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification.—"In that 2d Lieutenant Sloan, while wearing the uniform of his rank and corps, was found in such a condition of extreme drunkenness as to require physical assistance in order to reach his quarters, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service, at and in the immediate vicinity of the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m., June 16, 1911."

Plea.—To the specification, "Guilty, except the words 'to the scandal and disgrace of the military service'; to the exception, 'not guilty.' To the charge, 'Guilty.' Of the charge, 'Guilty.'"

Findings.—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

The sentence, though deemed lenient by the reviewing authority, is approved and will be duly executed, except the reprimand, which the reviewing authority, while regretting this disgraceful occurrence, trusts that this young officer will fully profit by his experience in this case and by his future conduct show that he appreciates the great leniency shown him by the court.

Lieutenant Sloan will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Major General Grant:

GEORGE ANDREWS,

Colonel, Adjutant General.

[Note.—In the official Army list the initials of Lieutenant Sloan are given as John E., which is correct.—Ed.]

G.O. 6, AUG. 5, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

Publishes instructions for the annual physical examinations and tests of officers within the limits of this division, except of those serving on the staff of the division commander. It will be arranged by department commanders for officers serving within their respective departments. The provisions of G.O. 148, War D., 1910, will be strictly complied with.

G.O. 7, AUG. 11, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I.—The attention of commanding officers and commissaries is directed to the provisions of 40, Par. 832, Subsistence Manual, which provides for the return to seller, if he so desires, of subsistence stores found after delivery in a damaged condition.

II.—Much difficulty is experienced in making reclamation on canned goods after the cans have been sold and opened. Commissaries are directed to cause all cans to be carefully examined on opening a case, and any "swells" or otherwise unserviceable will be held in store if practicable until the wishes of the dealer from whom purchased can be ascertained in the matter of return shipment as provided.

III.—Damaged subsistence stores of any description, the responsibility for which rests upon the seller, will not be destroyed

until the matter of reclamation be decided by the Chief Commissary, except on the approved finding of a survey officer that they are so deteriorated as to endanger health or injure other stores. Neglect of these provisions entails much unnecessary loss to the Government, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for their enforcement.

By command of Major General Grant:

GEORGE ANDREWS, Colonel, Adjutant General.

G.O. 20, AUG. 9, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Upon arrival in San Francisco from the Philippine Islands Battery E, 2d Field Art., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for station.

G.O. 1, INFANTRY BRIGADE.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 8, 1911.

Pursuant to telegraphic orders from the War Department dated Aug. 7, 1911, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Infantry Brigade, heretofore known as the 3d Brigade, Maneuver Division. Major F. D. Evans, 17th Inf., will continue as brigade adjutant.

JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE,

Colonel, 17th Infantry.

G.O. 1, CAMP U.S. TROOPS, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 12, 1911.

Pursuant to the provisions of Par. 4, S.O. 182, Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, Aug. 11, 1911, the undersigned assumes command of all troops formerly pertaining to the Maneuver Division now encamped on or near the Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation. The camp is officially designated, "Camp U.S. Troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas."

Major Frederic D. Evans, 17th Inf., is announced as adjutant of the camp.

JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE, Col., 17th Inf.

G.O. 50, AUG. 11, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

I. In compliance with Par. I, G.O. 74, c.s., War D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

II. The following personal staff is announced: First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Wymans, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp.

RALPH W. HOYT,

Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 57, AUG. 8, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In compliance with War Department instructions communicated by telegram of this date from headquarters Central Division, the department commander hereby assumes temporary command of the troops heretofore part of the Maneuver Division and now at San Antonio, Texas, viz.: The Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 10th, 17th and 28th Infantry; the 11th Cavalry and the following auxiliary troops: Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Co. I, Signal Corps; detachment Signal Corps, detachment bakers and cooks, Field Hospital Company No. 38, Ambulance Company No. 38.

By command of Brigadier General Duncan:

W. S. SCOTT, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 32, JUNE 11, 1911, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Under the provisions of Par. 185, A.R., 1910, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao, during the temporary absence on duty of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

LEA FEBIGER, Colonel, 6th Infantry.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Henry C. Cabell, G.S., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 14, 1911. He is assigned to the 1st Infantry, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, and upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will join that regiment. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Capt. Malin Craig, G.S., is relieved from duty in Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1911, and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of Western Division. (Aug. 12, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Harry C. Hale, A.G. (assigned to 3d Infantry), about Sept. 2, 1911. (Aug. 14, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Sick leave for one month is granted Major Beverly A. Read, judge advocate. (July 31, D.T.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following assignments of officers detailed in the Q.M. Department are ordered:

Capt. Harry S. Howland, 19th Inf., detailed to take effect Sept. 28, 1911, will proceed on the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for orders.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C., detailed to take effect Aug. 30, 1911, will proceed to Boston, Mass., quartermaster's depot for duty as assistant to officer in charge.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco and report to depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., when his services shall no longer be required at San Antonio, Texas, will return to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty, and then proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty as quartermaster. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. John W. C. Abbott, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco, and will proceed about Oct. 5, 1911, to Manila for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ezra Davis will be relieved Aug. 25, 1911, temporary duty at general depot, Q.M.D., Philadelphia, and will report to depot Q.M., that place, for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles MacCubbin, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Bell, now at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lefever. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Leave for seven days, effective about Aug. 19, 1911, is granted Capt. Brant H. Wells, Q.M. (Aug. 12, E. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank A. Cook, C.S., under exceptional circumstances. (Aug. 8, W. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., about Oct. 5, 1911. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Major Frank C. Baker, M.C. (Aug. 9, E. Div.)

Major Paul C. Hutton, M.C., having completed duty at Washington, will return to his temporary station at San Antonio. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Sept. 5, 1911, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. Major George Deshon, Major Reuben B. Miller, Capt. Nelson Gopen.

Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, Major James W. Van Dusen, Capt. Paul L. Freeman.

Fort Morgan, Ala. Capt. Henry L. Brown.

Fort Barrancas, Fla. Major Eugene K. Whitmore, 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire.

Yancover Barracks, Wash. Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, Major Jere B. Clayton, Capt. Robert H. Pierson. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sick leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Par. 49, S.O. 172, July 25, 1911, War D., relating to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from

duty at the Army Medical School: First Lieuts. Fred R. Burnside, Frank N. Chilton, Howard Clarke, Samuel S. Creighton, William Denton, George G. Davis, Lauren S. Eckels, Thomas J. Flynn, Sanford W. French, Harley J. Hallett, Josiah H. Holland, Lloyd A. Kefauver, George B. Lake, Charles E. McBrayer, John R. McKnight, Henry C. Maddux, Daniel F. Maguire, Henry C. Michie, Jr., Raymond W. Mills, Leo C. Mudd, John J. Reddy, Edward C. Register, James L. Robinson, Joseph L. Siner, Joseph O. Walkup. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Major James R. Church, M.C., is detailed for the service assigned Major William W. Reno, M.C., pertaining to inspection and instruction of Hospital Corps, Militia of Maine, at Augusta, Me., Aug. 7-16, 1911, and detachment of Hospital Corps, Militia of New Hampshire, at Fort Constitution, N.H., Sept. 5-12, 1911, vice the latter officer, relieved. (Aug. 8, E. Div.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Major Arthur W. Morse, M.C., is, with his consent, detailed as third member, Municipal Board of Health, Municipality of Davao, Mindanao, and District Health Officer, District of Lanao, effective June 12, 1911. (June 23, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mind., will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 20, D. Mind.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., will report in person on Oct. 16, 1911, to Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the board, Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Major Frank C. Baker, M.C. (Aug. 9, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 27, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James S. Fox, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 2, D.T.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C. (Aug. 9, D.T.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major William H. Wilson, M.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Charles Richard, M.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., from Sept. 26 to 29, 1911: Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, Major Edward L. Munson and Gideon McD. Van Poole. (Aug. 16, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty Aug. 23, 1911, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C. (July 31, D.T.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave for two months and ten days, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. George P. Stallman, M.R.C., is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will return to his proper station, Fort Douglas. (Aug. 4, W. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will return to his proper station, Presidio of Monterey. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, after arrival at San Francisco, and upon the expiration of leave heretofore granted him, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of dental surgeons are ordered: First Lieut. George I. Gunckel from duty at Fort Barrancas, upon expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Stone from duty at the Presidio of Monterey to Fort Barrancas for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Eugene Weber, H.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Richard T. Edwards, H.C., who will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Aaron Freeman, H.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Richard A. Wood, H.C., now at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., with permission to delay fourteen days en route for his own convenience and with orders to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Aaron Freeman, H.C. (Aug. 15, War D.)

When the services of Sergt. 1st Class Hugo Winkler, H.C., are no longer required at San Antonio, Texas, he will be sent to recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major William K. Jones, paymaster, now on duty in Washington, D.C., will proceed to New York city not later than Aug. 30, 1911, and report to the commanding general, Eastern Division, for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Col. William H. Comerys, assistant paymaster general, upon his own application, is retired from active service under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty years' service, to take effect Sept. 10, 1911. He will proceed to his home, leave to and including Sept. 10, 1911, is granted him. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Par. 38, S.O. 186, Aug. 10, 1911, War D., retiring Col. William H. Comerys, assistant paymaster general, from active service, to take effect Sept. 10, 1911, is amended so as to retire Colonel Comerys from active service Aug. 15, 1911. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. William F. Clark, paymaster (assigned to 4th Cavalry), is extended one month. (Aug. 15, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., about Sept. 15, 1911. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Second Lieuts. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Creswell Garlington, William C. Sherman, Daniel D. Pullen, Carey H. Brown, Oscar N. Solberg, Beverly C. Dunn, Donald H. Connolly, Raymond F. Fowler, David McConch, Jr., and James G. B. Lampert from duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., not later than Aug. 28, 1911, and will then proceed to Washington, D.C., take station and report in person on Aug. 30, 1911, to the commandant of the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, for instruction at that school.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Downing is relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieuts. Francis C. Harrington, John M. Wright, Earl North, Lindsay C. Herkness and Albert K. B. Lyman are relieved from duty at the Engineer School, Washington, upon completion of course at that school and will proceed to Washington Barracks and will take station at Washington Barracks.

Second Lieut. Edwin H. Marks is relieved from station at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, and is assigned to duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers upon completion of his course at Engineer School.

and will then proceed to Dallas, Texas, take station at that place and report in person to Capt. Thomas H. Jackson for duty under his immediate orders.

First Lieuts. Richard Park, Charles L. Hall and Clarence L. Sturdevant are relieved duty at Engineer School, Washington Barracks, and with 1st Battalion of Engineers, about Oct. 5, 1911, and will thereafter proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Dec. 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieuts. Thomas M. Robins and Jarvis J. Bain are relieved duty in Philippine Islands and with 2d Battalion of Engineers in time to proceed on transport to sail from Manila, about Jan. 15, 1912, to San Francisco. They will proceed thence to Washington and report in person to Chief of Engineers for duty. (Aug. 6, War D.)

Second Lieuts. Philip B. Fleming, John W. Stewart, Joseph C. Mehaffey, Paul S. Keenecke and Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E., upon expiration of their graduating leave, will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., for instruction and duty; thence about Oct. 20, 1911, to Memphis, Tenn.; about Nov. 15, 1911, to New Orleans, La.; about Nov. 25, 1911, to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama; about Jan. 15, 1912, to New York city, thence to Pittsburgh, Pa., for instruction and duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave upon his relief from duty at the Engineer School and with the 1st Battalion of Engineers is granted 1st Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco and take transport, about Dec. 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 175, War D., July 28, 1911, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Richard J. Regan is revoked. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles V. Ham, now at Fort Standish, Mass., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William R. Bigler, who will be sent to Fort McRee, Fla., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 174, War D., July 27, 1911, is amended to read: Ord. Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent about Oct. 1, 1911, to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Anthony Thomas, Sergeant Thomas, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Snelling for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. James L. Walsh, O.D., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the armament and fire-control material at that post. (Aug. 15, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Herbert O. Horsley, S.C., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Nebraska, duty. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

Master Signal Electr. Dennis J. Bowie, S.C., upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., from Alaska, will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, W. Div.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Second Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., Augur Barracks, Jolo, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 5, D. Mind.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. _____

Leave for two months, about Sept. 25, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Cuthbert P. Stearns, 3d Cav. (July 31, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for four months, about Nov. 1, 1911, or when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav., to take effect on Oct. 1, 1911.

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., accompanied by 1st Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., will proceed from El Paso, Texas, to Cloudcroft, N.M., and return for the purpose of arranging for an adequate water supply in a camp for the 4th Cavalry to be established at the latter point. (Aug. 2, D.T.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Major James A. Cole, 6th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect Sept. 11, 1911. Major Cole will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and upon arrival report by letter to commanding general, Central Division, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., is relieved treatment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will join his regiment. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Edward Calvert, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 9th Cav. (Aug. 15, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major George M. Sands, 10th Cav., about Aug. 26, 1911. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, effective upon completion of the duties assigned him in Par. 25, S.O. 174, War D., 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav. (Aug. 9, E. Div.)

Sick leave for twenty-two days is granted Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., is still further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., now in Washington, D.C., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty, thence to join his regiment at San Antonio, Texas. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Leave granted Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 16, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav., recruiting officer, is relieved temporary duty at New Orleans, La., and will return to his proper station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Aug. 16, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 15th Cav. (Aug. 14, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, Cav., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of Troop B, Cav., Militia of Georgia, near Dorchester, Liberty county, Ga., Aug. 21-25, 1911. (Aug. 15, E. Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. CHARLES G. TREAT.

Capt. Dennis H. Currie, 3d F.A., will proceed to Oakland, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting the field artillery of that state, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his duty at Sea Girt, N.J., is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d F.A. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Jr., 3d F.A., upon expiration of any leave granted him by commanding general, Eastern Division, will return to his proper station. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Sick leave for two months, is granted Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. ELI D. HOYLE.

Capt. John W. Kibbreth, Jr., 6th F.A., upon the completion of the duty assigned him in Par. 44, S.O. 147, June 24, 1911, War D., will proceed to New York city, take station for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia. (Aug. 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery are announced, date of rank July 1, 1911:

Second Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, 6th Field Art., to first lieutenant, assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., to first lieutenant, assigned to 5th Field Artillery.

Each will be assigned to a battery and station by his regimental commander and will join station to which assigned. (Aug. 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. ERASMUS M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., will visit the following artillery districts for the purpose of preparing reports on projects for land defense by the Coast Artillery Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station: Narragansett, New London, Eastern New York, The Delaware, Baltimore, The Potomac, Major William D. Connor, C.E., will accompany Major Haan to the Artillery Districts of Narragansett, New London, and Eastern New York in connection with his duties pertaining to the supervision in designing the works

and the preparation of working plans and estimates of the projects for the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School and at the post of Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., upon his relief from recruiting duty will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 185, Aug. 9, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Henry C. Merriam and Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. William C. Whitaker, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, New York city, to relieve Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave for six months, with permission to apply for an extension of six months and to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C., about Sept. 1, 1911. (Aug. 12, War D.)

The retirement of Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., from active service on Aug. 10, 1911, under Act of June 30, 1882, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced; date of rank, July 7, 1911: Capt. Arthur S. Conklin to major; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson to captain. The names of the officers named will remain on duty at his present station. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of taking a special course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, to begin about Sept. 25, 1911. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 14, 1911, is granted Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., C.A.C., is detailed as an instructor at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of taking a special course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, to begin Sept. 25, 1911. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., is relieved duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 15, 1911, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty until such time to comply with requirements of Par. 5, S.O. 122, May 25, 1911, War D. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed with rank from July 20, 1911, are attached to the companies indicated after their respective names:

Douglas B. Netherwood, appointed from sergeant, 20th Co., C.A.C., attached to 35th Co.

Arnold H. Hargis, appointed from corporal, 43d Co., C.A.C., attached to 6th Co.

Roy T. Cunningham, appointed from private, 166th Co., C.A.C., attached to 41st Co.

Each of the officers named will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than Sept. 15, 1911, for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 14, 1911, is granted Major William R. Smith, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., upon his own application after more than forty years' service, is retired from active service, under Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to take effect Dec. 1, 1911. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C., is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect Aug. 10, 1911, and the name of Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., is placed thereon, to take effect Aug. 11, 1911. The officers named will remain on duty at their present stations until further orders. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The following transfers and changes in assignments and stations of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered. When not otherwise indicated the officers named will proceed to their new stations without unnecessary delay:

Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Baker, Cal., and assume command of that post.

Major Edmund M. Blake from command of the Artillery District of Tampa, Fla., to Fort Crockett, Texas, and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Galveston.

Major Andrew Hero, Jr., from duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, and at the expiration of his present leave will take station at Fort Monroe, Va.

Major James M. Williams is transferred from Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Major Edwin O. Sarritt is transferred from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Screven, Ga.

Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre is transferred from the 108th Co. to the 78th Co.

Capt. Levert Coleman is transferred from the 167th Co. to the 144th Co., Sept. 15, 1911.

Capt. Harry J. Watson is transferred from the 129th Co. to the 19th Co.

Capt. George T. Perkins is transferred from the 144th Co. to the 129th Co.

Capt. Frank Lecocq is transferred from the 28th Co. to the 115th Co. from Aug. 16, 1911.

Capt. Charles E. T. Lull relieved from assignment to 38th Co. and will report upon expiration of leave to the C.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Alex. G. Pendleton, now attached to the 98th Co., is assigned thereto.

First Lieut. Allen Kimberly from duty with the 40th Co. and assigned to the command of the U.S. Army mine planter Gen. Samuel M. Mills at Fort Monroe, Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Guy A. Mix.

First Lieut. James A. Gallogly is transferred from the 20th Co. to the 44th Co.

First Lieut. James H. Cunningham transferred from 44th Co. to 143d Co. from Aug. 15, 1911.

First Lieut. John H. Pirie, now assigned to the 98th Co., is attached thereto.

First Lieut. John B. Maynard transferred from 109th Co. to 144th Co.

First Lieut. William C. Whitaker transferred from 103d Co. to 164th Co.

Second Lieut. James L. Dunsworth transferred from 112th Co. to 156th Co.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Malven, Jr., transferred from 132d Co. to 16th Co. as attached.

Second Lieut. Willis Shippam transferred from 36th Co. to 119th Co.

Second Lieut. Hughey S. Hemingway transferred from 99th Co. to 39th Co.

Second Lieut. Christopher D. Peirce transferred from 122d Co. to 98th Co.

Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer transferred from 124th Co. to 1st Co.

Second Lieut. John P. McCaskey, Jr., transferred from 39th Co. to 170th Co.

Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, now attached to 127th Co., is assigned thereto.

Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, Jr., transferred from 156th Co. to 52d Co.

Second Lieut. Austin G. Frick transferred from 43d Co. to 88th Co.

Second Lieut. Francis J. Torney transferred from 21st Co. to 140th Co.

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Garcin transferred from 39th Co. to 164th Co.

Second Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher transferred from 88th Co. to

Col. Henry H. Ludlow is relieved duty at Fort Caswell, N.C.; to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and assume command of that post and of Artillery District of Charleston.

Col. Frederick S. Strong is relieved duty at Fort Totten, N.Y.; to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume command of that post, of Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay and of Coast Artillery School.

Col. Warren P. Newcomb is relieved duty at Fort Williams, Me.; to Fort Stevens, Ore., and assume command of that post and of Artillery District of the Columbia.

Col. Clarence P. Townsend is relieved duty at Fort Monroe, Va.; to Fort Williams, Me., and assume command of that post and of Artillery District of Portland.

Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkite is relieved duty as coast defense officer, Eastern Division; to Fort Totten, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the Eastern Artillery District of New York.

Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote is relieved duty at Fort Stevens, Ore.; to Fort Howard, Md., and assume command of that post and of Artillery District of Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Bennett is relieved duty at Fort Terry, N.Y.; to Fort Caswell, N.C., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Cape Fear.

Lieut. Col. Willoughby Walke is relieved duty at Fort Flagler, Wash.; to Fort Strong, Mass., and assume command of that post.

Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette is relieved duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C.; report in person to commanding general, Eastern Division, for duty as coast defense officer.

Major John L. Hayden is relieved duty at Fort Monroe, Va.; to Fort Flagler, Wash., and assume command of that post.

Major Daniel W. Ketcham is relieved duty at Fort Strong, Mass.; to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command at that post.

Major William Chamberlain is relieved duty at Fort Warren, Mass.; to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., will proceed to Stamford, Conn., and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Reserves, State of Connecticut. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave for three months and sixteen days is granted Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave for one month and three days, about Aug. 24, 1911, is granted Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the Coast Artillery Board and with the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in time to report in person on Sept. 1, 1911, to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office, with station in Washington. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Fireman John A. Daly, C.A.C., is relieved from duty, from recruit, C.A.C., now at the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, O., will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant to the coast defense officer of the division, with station in San Francisco and is designated to perform the duties of an umpire of coast artillery target practice for the division. (Aug. 7, W. Div.)

Capt. William P. Platt, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will report at these headquarters for temporary duty in connection with the scheme of land defense, with station in San Francisco. (Aug. 5, W. Div.)

INFANTRY.

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE K. MCGUNNIGLE.

The name of Major Charles H. Martin, 1st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, and the name of Major Henry C. Cabell, G.S., is removed therefrom, to take effect Aug. 14, 1911. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Major Charles H. Martin, 1st Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, and will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 12, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Territory, is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Hawaii during the annual encampments of 1911. (Aug. 9, W. Div.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Capt. Allen Smith, jr., 3d Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, Aug. 16, 1911, in place of Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., relieved from such detail Aug. 15, 1911. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf., is, with his consent, detailed as auxiliary justice of the Tribal Ward Court, District of Lanao, effective June 29, 1911. (June 30, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., now at Valdez, Alaska, will proceed without delay to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, and upon arrival report in person to the commanding officer. (Aug. 9, W. Div.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM LASSITER.

First Sergt. Samuel Bolan, Co. I, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Leave for eighteen days, about Aug. 14, 1911, is granted Capt. Sylvester Bonnafton, 3d, 4th Inf. (July 31, D.T.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

Sergt. James S. Corcoran, Co. G, 5th Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Maine, is transferred as sergeant to the 107th Company, C.A.C., and will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Aug. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 5th Inf., is relieved duty with Signal Corps and will join his regiment. (Aug. 15, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

Lieut. Col. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf., upon expiration of present leave, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty pending arrival of his regiment at that station. (Aug. 11, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES J. CRANE.

Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., upon expiration of present leave, will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 11, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 185, Aug. 9, 1911, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 10th Inf., to return to his proper station is revoked, and he will comply with the requirements of so much of the order cited as directs him to proceed to Little Rock, Ark. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., will assume charge of the field bakery in camp at Fort Sam Houston, in addition to his other duties, relieving Capt. George H. Estes, commissary. (Aug. 8, D.T.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., is relieved treatment at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty pending arrival of his regiment at that station. (Aug. 11, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 24, is granted 2d Lieut. Lee D. Davis, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (Aug. 4, W. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., about Sept. 1, 1911. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 20, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Clifton M. Butler, 17th Inf. (Aug. 11, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS F. DAVIS.

Leave for two months, about Sept. 10, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip Hayes, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Aug. 7, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for temporary duty, thence to Frankfort, Ky., as heretofore ordered. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul W. Beck, 18th Inf. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., having reported for duty, is appointed adjutant of the regiment. (Aug. 13, 18th Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED REYNOLDS.

Leave for four months, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter Harvey, 22d Inf. (Aug. 15, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., now at Fort McIntosh, Texas, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for station. (July 29, D.T.)

Major Dwight E. Holley, 23d Inf., is assigned to the 3d Bat-

alion of that regiment, with station at Fort Clark, Texas. (Aug. 9, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. PITCHER.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. James W. H. Reisinger, jr., 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., upon the return of his company to its station from duty in connection with the National Matches at Camp Perry. (Aug. 8, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD H. PLUMMER.

Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A., president of retiring board, for examination by the board. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. James M. Loud, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 10, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Chester A. Shephard, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 11, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. HOBART K. BAILEY.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 175, July 28, 1911, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty as range officer, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station. (Aug. 10, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES MCCLURE.

Leave for two months and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 5, W. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave for one month, about Aug. 18, 1911, is granted Capt. William M. Fassett, Infantry, unassigned. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Col. Robert N. Getty, Inf., unassigned, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, appointed in Par. 44, S.O. 58, March 11, 1911, War D., vice Col. Francis H. French, Inf., unassigned, hereby relieved. Upon his arrival at San Francisco Colonel Getty will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and take station. (Aug. 15, War D.)

The name of Col. Francis H. French, Inf., unassigned, is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911, and the name of Col. Robert N. Getty, Inf., unassigned, is placed thereon, to take effect Aug. 16, 1911. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Wilds P. Richardson, Inf., Valdez, Alaska, will proceed to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to arrive not later than Aug. 21, as a witness in the G.C.M. in session at that post. (Aug. 9, W. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. George H. Wright, P.S., is, with his consent, detailed on special duty with the civil government, in the District of Zamboanga. (July 5, D. Mind.)

TRANSFERS.

On the mutual applications of the officers concerned the following transfers are ordered:

First Lieut. Francis W. Glover from the 6th Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Roy W. Holderness from the 13th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Glover will remain on duty with the 6th Cavalry until further orders. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. James R. N. Weaver is transferred from the 15th Infantry to the 9th Infantry, and will join the latter regiment under the requirements of G.O. 106, Aug. 2, 1911, War D. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The following transfers of chaplains are made:

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland from 23d to 12th Infantry.

Chaplain John E. Dallam from 12th to 23d Infantry.

Chaplain Sutherland, at expiration of present leave, will report at Presidio of Monterey for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that station.

Chaplain Dallam, upon expiration of the period of his suspension from duty, will join 23d Infantry. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, transferred from the Infantry arm (22d Infantry) to the Field Artillery on Aug. 2, 1911, with rank from June 1, 1911, is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery. He will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander and will join that battery. (Aug. 15, War D.)

MILITIA DETAILS.

The following enlisted men, now on duty with the Militia of the states indicated and the District of Columbia, are transferred as sergeants to the 3d Infantry with a view to filling vacancies created in that regiment by Par. III, G.O. 60, War D., March 27, 1909, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 104, War D., July 31, 1911:

First Infantry, Sergts. Sam P. Barre, Co. M, Idaho; William C. Williams, Co. B, Pennsylvania; John A. Schweitzer, Co. C, Maine; George M. Beasmer, Co. C, District of Columbia.

Fourth Infantry, Sergts. Otto Carlson, Co. A, Missouri; Albert Hays, Co. C, South Dakota; Kelly G. McCollough, Co. E, Iowa.

Fifth Infantry, Sergts. Henry R. Kimberling, Co. A, Pennsylvania; Ralph M. Valentine, Co. B, Pennsylvania; John F. McCafferty, Co. C, Ohio; Henry Ross, Co. C, Ohio. (Aug. 12, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S.; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C.; Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G.; Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C.; recorder, First Lieut. Douglas Foster, 18th Inf. (Aug. 10, War D.)

A board, to consist of Col. William H. Coffin, Majors Delamater Skerchhoff, Tracy, Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., and Godwin Ordway, all C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R.I., to arrange a schedule for boat service in the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay. (Aug. 10, E. Div.)

A board, to consist of Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M., and Capt. John McBride, jr., C.A.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Cal., for the purpose of examining all public transportation at those posts with a view of determining its serviceability for field service. The board will report the least transportation necessary to carry on the essential routine work of each post in the absence of the mobile troops, and classify the remaining transportation and recommend its assignment to the mobile forces. (Aug. 2, W. Div.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion: Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Robert L. Howe, Cav., Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav., Edwin M. Suplee, Cav. (paymaster), John P. Ryan, 8th Cav., William T. Liebrant, 15th Cav., and Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav. (Aug. 15, War D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Aug. 21, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. Cornelius Gardner, 16th Inf., Col. Robert C. Van Vleet, 25th Inf., Lieut. Col. Willoughby Walke, C.A.C., Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., and Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 16th Inf., Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., John Storek, C.A.C., Edward Canfield, C.A.C., Frank T. Thornton, C.A.C., George H. White, 16th Inf., William E. Bennett, jr., 25th Inf., and John T. Geary, C.A.C., judge advocate. (Aug. 3, W. Div.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of Cavalry are announced:

Major J. P. Reynolds Landis, 9th Cav., to lieutenant colonel; date of rank, June 29, 1911; unassigned.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., to major; date of rank, June 26, 1911; unassigned.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., to major; date of rank, June 29, 1911; assigned to 9th Cavalry.

Capt. John S. Winn, 9th Cav., to major; date of rank, July 23, 1911; assigned to 4th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Henry Gibbins, unassigned, to captain; date of rank, June 29, 1911; assigned to 9th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., to captain; date of rank, July 28, 1911; assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., to first lieutenant; date of rank, June 26, 1911; assigned to 10th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., to first lieutenant; date of rank, June 26, 1911; assigned to 15th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav., to first lieutenant; date of rank, June 26, 1911; assigned to 9th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., to first lieutenant; date of rank, July 23, 1911; assigned to 13th Cavalry.

Major Winn will remain on duty with 14th Cavalry until further orders.

Major Winn will join regiment to which assigned upon expiration of present leave.

Captains Gibbins and Thomas and Lieutenants Adair, Greene, Brant and Armstrong will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieutenant Greene will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 15, War D.)

SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

Upon the termination of the National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, the following officers and enlisted men of the Army Cavalry Team and Army Infantry Team will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., to participate in the Twenty-first Annual Sea Girt Rifle Tournament, to be held Sept. 1-9, 1911, and upon the termination of this tournament proceed to their stations upon the expiration of any leaves or furloughs that may have been granted them:

Army Cavalry Team.

Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., 8th Cav., team captain.

Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., team coach.

First Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 10th Cav., spotter.

First Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 12th Cav., range officer.

Capt. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav.

First Lieut. Leonard L. Detrick, 13th Cav.

First Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav.

First Lieut. Carl E. Muller, 10th Cav.

First Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav.

Second Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav.

Second Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, jr., 15th Cav.

Squadron Sergt. Major Thomas F. Norris, 15th Cav.

First Sergt. John K. Mass, Troop L, 15th Cav.

First Sergt. Soren P. Sorenson, Troop C, 1st Cav.

First Sergt. Albert Feiss, Troop M, 3d Cav.

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Dubovitzky, Troop E, 12th Cav.

Sergt. Frederick H. Funk, Troop A, 3d Cav.

Corpl. Herbert S. Nettleton, Troop A, 15th Cav.

Army Infantry Team.

First Lieut. George C. Shaw, 24th Inf., team captain.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., team coach.

Second Lieut. Joseph S. Leonard, 27th Inf., spotter.

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., range officer.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf.

First Lieut. William G. Stoll, 29th Inf.

First Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf.

Second Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf.

Second Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Bert E. Cooper, 26th Inf.

First Sergt. William Watson, Co. C, 5th Inf.

First Sergt. Robert M. Barr, Co. G, 30th Inf.

Sergt. Charles H. Smith, Co. G, 17th Inf.

Sergt. Ernest McEachin, Co. H, 23d Inf.

Sergt. Charles Anderson, Co. E, 28th Inf.

Sergt. Elijah H. Griffin, Co. M, 30th Inf.

Artificer Harry C. Gardner, Co. A, 15th Inf. (Aug. 8, C. Div.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The name of 1st Lieut. Franklin S. Leisenring, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., he having been entitled to promotion, and the name of 1st Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf., is placed thereon, to take effect Aug. 12, 1911. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 22, 1911, for duty until Dec. 4, 1911, when he will return to his proper station: Second Lieut. William W. Erwin, 8th Cav., and Wallace C. Philson, 14th Inf. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Sergt. Major William De F. Rahming, U.S.A., retired, now at 535 Ninety-second street, Brooklyn, N.Y., will report to Capt. Morton C. Mamma, 2d Cav., professor of military science and tactics, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, for instructions as his assistant. (Aug. 10, War D.)

Color Sergt. Herman Hering, retired, now at Los Angeles, Cal., will report to Capt. Ralph R. Stogdall, retired, professor of military science and tactics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., for instructions as his assistant. (Aug. 14, War D.)

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Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. North Carolina on Aug. 17 informing him that the U.S.S. North Carolina, in competition with twenty-three vessels of her class, obtained the greatest final multiple for the engineering competition for the year ending June 30, 1911, and awarded to that vessel the engineering trophy

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in recognition of the high state of efficiency of that vessel and of her personnel. In his letter the Acting Secretary also commended the officers and men of the North Carolina for the intelligent and zealous training that produced such efficiency.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 17 addressed a letter to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Michigan requesting that he submit the names of nine officers, commissioned, appointed or warrant, who, by their continued efficient work, have been directly responsible for the results obtained by the U.S.S. Michigan, the winner of the battle efficiency pennant for the year ending June 30, 1911. A copy of the President's letter will be placed on file with the record of each officer whose name is submitted by the commanding officer of the Michigan.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1845. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

The new Infantry Drill Regulations were approved by the Chief of Staff shortly after his return from Panama, and last week the completed work was sent to the Government Printing Office. It is expected that the regulations will be ready for distribution in September and the desire of the Infantry that it have a simpler close order drill and a more effective guide to battle tactics will probably be gratified.

Nearly three years ago a committee of the General Staff undertook the revision of the Drill Regulations of 1904, the extended order and battle tactics of those regulations being susceptible of great improvement. There were frequent changes in this committee, due to changes in the General Staff, and the committee could devote to the revision only such time as could be spared from the routine work of the Chief of Staff's office. It was also deemed necessary to ascertain the views of some 500 Regular and Militia officers, all of which spelled delay.

Last March the work of this committee was referred, for trial, to a board of officers convened at Fort Leavenworth. This board, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, General Staff; Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., and Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, General Staff, met March 1 and received from the Chief of Staff authority to alter the revision submitted to it, or to write an entire new system of drill regulations. After determining the broad principles by which it intended to be guided, this board decided to make a new beginning and to submit its own text.

About May 1 the board spent two weeks with the Maneuver Division in Texas, testing its tentative proposals with the assistance of a battalion of sixty-four squads, furnished by the 28th Infantry. These tests established, for example, the fact that the posting of guides at battalion drill is unnecessary. Also that the "mark time" and "full step" as now applied to "squads right" are unnecessary. One method of taking intervals is sufficient for all purposes.

So far as concerns close order, the aim of the board was to retain all of the old drill that is suitable and to simplify so much of the remainder as can be adapted to the new. Until a copy of the work is available it will be impossible to detail the more important changes in the close order drill, but it is understood that such movements as are susceptible of precise execution are formulated in a manner that will make it possible to conduct a snappy disciplinary drill, while all other movements are executed in the most direct manner and without cadence. Stack arms, for example, is no longer divided into counts, and in numerous other cases simpler and more direct methods have been adopted.

The greatest changes occur in the treatment of the firings, the extended order and battle tactics. These changes are so radical that no brief account could give much important information of them. In the drill itself it is possible for the officers to handle their commands without the voice, both in close order, in the deployments and on the firing line. About a dozen simple arm signals are used, in connection with the whistle. The drill by trumpet calls was omitted.

The work of the Morrison board was completed July 1. Since that time the proposed regulations have been studied and approved by the Infantry Section of the Mobile Army Division, General Staff. It was later sent to an Infantry committee of the War College for a like purpose. Barring the fact that the War College committee successfully urged the return of the left shoulder to the manual of arms, no changes were recommended except as to the phraseology of several paragraphs.

Considerable attention is being given by members of the General Staff to the depot or reserve troops under the proposed reorganization of the Cavalry. Those in favor of reorganization think that the Cavalry should be localized at the same time that the new organization goes into effect. It is held that the localities that would produce good horsemen would furnish good mounts. In fact, not many people who are not either born or raised in localities which produce good saddle horses have much taste for riding. It is probable that the depot or reserve troops will be stationed at the present headquarters of the Cavalry regiments in this country. This would place them at Fort Ethan Allen, Fort Oglethorpe, Fort Myer, Fort Riley, Fort Robinson, Fort Huachuca, Fort Des Moines, the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Sam Houston. These locations are only tentative, as it might develop later that men could not be enlisted or mounts secured at these posts in sufficient quantities to warrant the distribution of the depot troops in this manner. But the exact location of the stations for depot troops is not regarded as important as the development of a system of local recruiting. The officers who favor this scheme think that local names for the different organizations should be encouraged. By some it is re-

garded as an experiment which would eventually result in the localization of the entire Army.

THE 16-INCH GUN.

It has been decided by the Panama Fortification Board to send the Army 16-inch gun to the Isthmus. This will give the Panama fortification the most powerful and longest range gun in the world. Incidentally it is a recognition by the board that the fortifications on the isthmus are the most important of those to be maintained by the Government.

It is understood that the Ordnance Department will shortly begin the construction of the carriage for the monster gun. It will be the first coast defense gun to be equipped with the mechanical loader. Even the 14-inch guns to be placed in the Philippine fortifications will be loaded by hand, as are the 12-inch and other large coast defense guns. The large guns in the Navy are served with mechanical loaders, but the Army has succeeded in handling its large guns by hand power. As has been previously stated here the decision to install the 16-inch gun in the Panama fortifications will eventually result in the increase of the caliber of the larger coast defense guns. It is not planned to move any of the larger guns until they have passed the stage of effectiveness, but when they are replaced it will be with 16-inch guns.

When the 16-inch gun was built its official tests showed that it was the most powerful piece of ordnance in the world and nothing has been constructed since then that equals it. But experiments with 14-inch guns showed that they were more economical than the larger caliber. As they can be fired more rapidly it was believed they would be as effective in defending a fortification as 16-inch guns, and their range from ashore would be greater than guns of the same size fired from battleships. Aside from this the walls of fortifications are stronger than the armor of battleships, and any battleship, it is claimed, could be sunk by 14-inch guns before they could get within effective range of the modern fortifications. But at the canal it is necessary to keep the enemy's ships so far from the vital parts of the waterway that they could not drop shells into it. It is not merely a matter of keeping the enemy's ships from reducing the fortifications, but it is also important that they should be kept from doing any serious harm to the waterway.

Preliminary estimates and other computations for the construction of 16-inch guns for the Navy are being made by Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It is not expected that the Navy will have any immediate use for 16-inch guns, but owing to reports that are current that some other nations are working on guns of larger caliber than 14-inch that are now used in the main batteries of first class battleships, it is thought wise to prepare to meet any such increase in the size of guns for battleships. If the Secretary of the Navy or Congress should decide to build battleships that would carry 16-inch guns, which is not at all improbable, the Bureau of Ordnance expects to be prepared to furnish the necessary data and plans on short notice.

The projectile fired by this monster gun will virtually be an aerial torpedo. It will weigh 2,400 pounds, and is expected to penetrate the thickest armor plate with the greatest ease and burst on the inside of the battleship with the force of about 140 pounds of high explosives. One shot from the 16-inch gun, in the opinion of ordnance experts, would put the largest Dreadnought out of commission, if it did not sink it. In print a 16-inch gun does not appear so much larger than a 14-inch gun, but the weight of the projectile from a 14-inch gun is 1,680 pounds, against 2,400 for the larger caliber. A 14-inch gun will carry not over ninety pounds of high explosives, while the projectile of a 16-inch gun will contain between 140 and 150 pounds of high explosives.

THE MEANING OF TOGO'S VISIT.

The visit of Admiral Togo to this and other countries and the honors which have been showered so spontaneously upon him mean something more than a mere tribute to the personal qualities of a fine man, and more than an expression of admiration for the modernized Japanese, of which he is so striking a type. They mean that mankind is still keenly alive to those achievements which are born of the smoke and roar of battle, and that this old world is still ready and eager to place in the highest niche of fame the men who do great things for their country in war. Despite the teachings of those who have taken the high-visioned preachment of turning the other cheek, uttered nearly two thousand years ago in Palestine by Him who scourged the money changers from the temple, and twisted it into a justification for national weakness and pusillanimity, the inhabitants of all civilized countries have not lost their admiration for the men who shrink not from the tests of battle.

The world tour of Admiral Togo is worth much more to humanity at large than to him as a measure of his standing in the esteem of the men of all lands. It has come at a most propitious moment. We have been told so often of late that war is an absurdity, that it is out of harmony with the spirit of the age, that it is an anachronism in this day of love and light and sweetness, that we have expected, when Admiral Togo started from Japan, that a mocking world would place the cap and bells upon his grizzled locks and hold him up to the multitudinous laughter of mankind. But instead we see nations rising and uncovering before him, and in our own land we find a thunder of acclaim unanimous and so hearty that one would be singularly deaf indeed if

he could not hear in it the notes of sincere and deep affection for this quiet little sea fighter who, in his reserve and calmness, brings back memories of one of America's greatest soldiers—the silent victor of Appomattox.

To make an instructive comparison with the triumphal tour of Admiral Togo we must go back to the days, thirty years ago, when Gen. U. S. Grant was honored by foreign countries as no other American had been honored. After the lapse of three decades, during which the anti-militarists have been busy with their attempts to bring military heroism into disfavor, it is both gratifying and illuminating to have these Togo demonstrations flash out upon us to let us know that, as in the days of Lowell,

"Mankind is one in spirit,"

and that the qualities that made Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and our own Washington great, and have lifted them into the galaxy of the immortals, are still the things that the men of 1911 look for in the heroes of the twentieth century. And it is a beautiful thought, as we reflect upon the sentiment enclosed in the Admiral's hope expressed in New York on Aug. 14 that peace between the United States and Japan might continue forever, that if Russia had known of the fighting qualities hidden under the modest exterior of the Japanese Admiral there might have been no Manchurian war, and that such men as he, in showing to other nations the fighting qualities of their own people, make plain the costliness of war and by their military preparedness show the value of other ways of settling international controversies.

The person who originated the idea of having the U.S. battleship Oregon head the sea parade at the opening of the Panama Canal writes us that the contest between the friends of the Oregon and of the old Portsmouth as to which of those historic vessels should have the honor is likely to obscure the significance of a warship at the head of the procession. The sentiment attached to the selection of the Oregon would be easily grasped by the entire world, on account of the attention which she attracted by her memorable voyage around the Horn during the Spanish-American War, whereas the sentiment of the early '40's, which hangs around the old Portsmouth, is associated only with the United States and California. The association of naval strategy and naval necessity with the canal makes the selection of the Oregon the best that could be made. It was her voyage at a critical time in the national history that brought into national focus the need of an Isthmian waterway. The spectacular nature of her cruise at the top of her speed gave a touch of the heroic to her performance that was not lost upon the world nor the American people. But the failure to select the Oregon would really mean a triumph for those who have been maintaining, in direct opposition to all facts, that military necessity was not the chief element that led to the construction of the canal. In the efforts made to prevent the fortifying of the canal stress was laid upon the commercial aspect of the canal as being the chief feature of the canal and its chief claim to the admiration of the American people. If they can now prevent the giving of the chief honor of the sea parade to the battleship whose voyage virtually brought about the digging of the canal they will lessen the military importance of the waterway and minimize the lesson which should be drawn from the canal—the lesson of military preparedness. It is suggested that the Oregon should be commanded on this special occasion by Capt. (now Rear Admiral, retired) Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., who commanded the vessel when she made her noteworthy voyage at the time of the war with Spain. In this case Colonel Goethals will have to hurry up with the canal, for the right to order a retired officer of the Navy on active duty expires June 12, 1912.

Secretary of War Stimson returned to Washington on Aug. 16 highly pleased with the result of his inspection of the Panama Canal and of the work on the wreck of the Maine. The Secretary and his party spent ten days going over the work on the canal, which included a walk of nine miles in the Culebra cut. "I was particularly surprised," said the Secretary, "at the cleanliness of things on the Canal Zone. Not a city in our country can surpass the zone in its sanitary condition. The best evidence of the healthiness of the place is to be seen in the chubby sun-brown children which were playing about the town. The most important piece of work that is being done at the Culebra Cut just now is the shaving down of the sides of the hill. The great weight of these hills caused the bottom of the cut to push upwards. When the weight is removed the engineers tell me the cut will be free from further disturbance. There are no other disturbing problems before the engineers and there is no question about the work being completed in the specified time. There is an excellent spirit among the great army of laborers. The men are highly trained, efficient and willing." As to Cuba, the Secretary said he found the country well governed, prosperous and with the military and rural force of police which he thinks will be able to control any political disturbance. The thing that appealed to him most at Havana was the wonderful work on the wreck of the Maine. The Secretary was not satisfied with a casual view of the wreck, but he crawled over that part of the wreck which extends above the water. To put that old wreck into the position she now occupies was a wonderful piece of work. The sea had to be brushed aside and kept aside. The work is a modern miracle. The Secretary concurs in General

Bixby's estimate of the cost of completing the work which has been submitted to Congress. To clear away the mud it is now thought that it will be necessary to build an interior cofferdam or strengthen the old one, so that it can withstand additional pressure. The cofferdam is now being taxed to its limit.

Applications of acceptable candidates from civil life for commissions in the Army are not being made at the War Department as rapidly as was expected. Although there will be 140 vacancies to be filled by civilians, only 150 candidates up to Aug. 18 have been designated to take the examination in September. Unless these candidates should prove to be of exceptional ability not enough will pass the examination to fill the vacancies that existed on July 1. The usual number of failures is apt to leave forty or fifty vacancies. The shortage in candidates, it is said, grows out of the impression that it requires political influence to secure an opportunity to enter a competitive examination. Secretary Stimson, in a statement shortly after he assumed the duties of the office, made it plain that political influence would not be a factor in filling the vacancies from civil life. All that is required other than the mental and physical qualifications is evidence of the good moral character of the candidate. Recommendations from reputable business men or professional men will be sufficient for the purposes of the War Department. Aside from the 140 vacancies in the mobile Army referred to above, there will be a number of vacancies in the Engineer Corps to be filled from civil life. This is the first time that civilians have been commissioned in the Engineer Corps. The general order for the Engineer Corps examination will be out in a week or so. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be graduates of recognized polytechnic schools, while for the mobile Army a common school education will be sufficient. High school graduates, it is thought, will not experience much difficulty in passing the examination for the mobile Army.

Plans are being prepared in the War Department for a general rearrangement of posts in the United States, which will go into effect after troops are sent to the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian garrisons are raised to the required strength and the Philippines are provided with sufficient troops. These plans will provide for a small tactical division and a Cavalry and Infantry brigade. Experience with the Maneuver Division emphasized the importance not only of a tactical division with which to work out military problems, but also showed that efficiency demands that there should be large commands of Cavalry and Infantry. It is probable that a brigade of Cavalry will be stationed at Fort Riley. The station of the Infantry brigade has not yet been selected. The tactical division will be composed largely of regimental posts located in the same section of country. The formation of this division will naturally result in the abandonment of all of the smaller posts. It is planned to have nothing smaller than a regimental post.

It is understood that if any of the troops in Texas and on the Mexican border are withdrawn before October it will be contrary to the advice of the State Department. There is no tactical advantage to be gained, it is recognized by the War Department, but the State Department, it is understood, has protested against relieving any of the troops before that time. The Cavalry is apt to stay on the border even longer than that time to preserve order. A telegram was received at the War Department from Col. E. Z. Steever announcing that four troops of the 4th Cavalry had reached Alamo Gordo, N.M., on Aug. 15, after a march of eighty-six miles across the desert. Animals and men were in an excellent condition, the despatch announces. Two more troops left Fort Bliss on Aug. 16. The six troops are en route to Cloud Croft, N.M. Cloud Croft, on account of its high altitude, is a very desirable camping place, and the 4th is sent there to give it an opportunity to recover from its hard service on the border.

A general order rescinding G.O. No. 189, W.D., 1908, covering equitation schools at posts, has been approved by the War Department. When the new order goes into effect it will greatly increase the efficiency of horsemanship in the Army. Under its provisions all officers, of whatsoever rank, may be required by the commander of the post to take work at the equitation school. In mounted commands schools of equitation will be part of the garrison training. Instructors for the officers' schools must be graduates of the mounted service schools. The course of study to be followed will be based upon the course at the mounted service schools. Lieutenants, after taking three seasons of instruction or developing the required proficiency in horsemanship, will be designated as instructors of schools for non-commissioned officers and selected privates, in which instructors for recruits will be developed.

Plans are under consideration by the Navy Department for accepting conditionally the Neptune, which failed to come up to its specifications. It is proposed to do this in order to give the officers of the Navy Department an opportunity to make some experiments with her reduction gear. Several Navy officers have some ideas which they are anxious to try out on the Neptune, with the view to determining their practicability. While the Department is conducting these experiments the contractors would be given time to build machinery with which to refit the Neptune, after which she would be given another trial before the ship is accepted.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 17, 1911, authorized Senator Warren to report favorably on all the Army nominations pending before it, and the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs authorized Chairman Perkins to take similar action with regard to all Navy nominations. The action of the Military Committee included the nominations which were made on Aug. 17, printed below, and also the nominations which appear under our Army and Navy headings in this issue.

While both the Senate and the House were rent with strife during the special session, for some reason the Military and Naval Committees were free from any serious controversy over Army and Navy nominations. All the nominations which were sent in by the President went through without any serious opposition; the only delay was occasioned by the frequent adjournment of the Senate at times when executive sessions are usually held.

Nominations made Aug. 17, 1911: To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps—Henry Leland Akin, of Nebraska; John Barnwell Elliott, jr., of Louisiana; Cyriaque Joseph Gremillion, of Louisiana; Robert Russell Hollister, of Nebraska; Albert John Hoskins, of California; James Kenan, of Alabama; Robert Thomas Legge, of California; Edgar Webb Loomis, of Texas; Charles McVea, of Louisiana; Francis Marion Pottenger, of California; Herbert Wellington Taylor, of Vermont.

ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Buford, which arrived at San Francisco at 2:30 p.m. Aug. 15, and docked 3:40 p.m., brought twenty-four officers, including Captain Winters, 3d Cav., and Lieutenant Smith, M.R.C.; 47 enlisted men, Battery E, 2d Field Artillery; 17 sick, 14 military prisoners, 306 casuals, four officers, 45 enlisted men, U.S. Navy; one officer, 102 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps.

The transport Sherman sailed from Manila Aug. 15 with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Lieut. Col. John Elston Baxter, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf.; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Theodore H. Dillon, and 1st Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav. To Honolulu—Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art.; twenty-one enlisted men, band, 20th Regiment, U.S. Inf. To San Francisco—Major William C. Rivers, Cav., Phil. Constabulary; Col. William T. Wood, Inf.; Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Med. Corps; Major Almon L. Parmeter, 21st Inf.; Major Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf.; Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edward P. Nones, Coast Art.; Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C.; Capt. George M. Shelton, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Patrick McNally, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. Maurice Buchsbaum, M.R.C.; Chaplain Robert R. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. John S. Upham, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James D. Rivet, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John D. Millikin, Dental Surg., and 12th Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 7th Cav.

The 1912 class of cadets from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., under command of Capt. Manus McCloskey, Field Art., arrived at Sandy Hook, N.J., on the mine planter steamer General Ord Aug. 13, and took up their quarters in the barracks at Fort Hancock for instruction in ordnance. The 56th Company, Coast Artillery, vacated its quarters for the benefit of the cadets. On former occasions cadets here for instruction have camped near the batteries.

The President has decided to detail Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art., as military attaché to the American Consul at Madrid, Spain. It has been some time since a military attaché has been stationed at Madrid, although the State Department has made frequent recommendations for the detail.

The new post laundry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be put in operation Sept. 1, 1911. First Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th U.S. Cav., has been detailed as post laundry officer.

First Lieut. E. F. Graham, 10th U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, 15th U.S. Cav., have been detailed to represent the Army at a horse show to take place at Berryville, Va., Aug. 22, 23 and 24, inclusive.

Capt. W. C. Short, Cav., is to be relieved by Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., as senior instructor of equitation at the Mounted School at Fort Riley. Captain Henry's assistant will be Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Cav.

At his own request the War Department will shortly relieve 1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, Cav., as Military Attaché of the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in speaking of Pvt. George Peters, of the 135th Coast Art., stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., accused of being an Austrian spy, said that the conduct of Private Peters since he has been a soldier will be looked into rather than whether or not he is Count Windisch-Graetz, of Prague, Bohemia, as the young woman who accuses him asserts. "I don't know what there is to spy on at Fort Totten," General Grant is reported to have said on Aug. 16. "The letters which I have read are almost incoherent, and mean but little. It is possible the young man is Count Windisch-Graetz. I believe there was a Count Windisch-Graetz, who did not get along very well, and may have gone into our Army."

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Sunday Star of Aug. 13, 1911, prints a picture of Sergt. T. B. Smith, U.S.A., on recruiting duty there, and says: "Sergt. T. B. Smith, who has been in charge of the U.S. Army Recruiting Station in Terre Haute for the last eight years, was again discharged from the Army Friday and re-enlisted for the same position yesterday. He is now on his seventh enlistment, having served in the Army for seventeen years and two months. During this time Sergeant Smith has served in the 12th Infantry, 16th Infantry, 7th Infantry and has just completed nine years' service in the recruiting department of the Army. His service in the Army has taken the Sergeant to Cuba, Alaska and the Philippine Islands during the stormy and troublous times in those places, as well as Hawaii and Porto Rico. In fact, he has been all around the globe during his service with the Government. That his work here is appreciated by his superior officers is shown on his recent discharge. His commanding officer endorsed on his discharge certificate the following: 'Character excellent, service honest and faithful; this soldier is qualified for a commission in the U.S. Volunteers, due to his efficiency, force of character,

length of service and general intelligence.' But few men who have served in the Army can show such a notation on their discharge. In addition to his work for Uncle Sam, Sergeant Smith has become a useful citizen of Terre Haute. He has been frequently called on to serve on election boards and on juries in courts, and has discharged those duties in the same efficient manner that has marked his successful management of the recruiting station. The medals shown in the photograph were given to the Sergeant by the Government for service at San Juan Hill, in the Spanish-American War, and for service during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands."

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The twenty-ninth annual tournament of the National Rifle Association of America began at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 14 with the new Enlisted Men's Team Match. The match was open to teams of six men, any organization in the national or state forces. Each man fires ten shots at 600 and 1,000 yards. This match was won by the team from the U.S. Navy by two points over Colorado. The scores were as follows:

U.S. Navy, 552; Colorado, 550; Indiana, 545; West Virginia, 544, and Massachusetts No. 2 and the U.S. Infantry tied for fifth and sixth place with 542. Iowa scored 540 points.

Massachusetts No. 1, 537; Marine Corps No. 2, 537; Georgia, 528; Oregon Nos. 1 and 2, 522; Marine Corps No. 3, 519; U.S. Cavalry, 518; Colorado No. 2, 515; District of Columbia, 515; Marine Corps No. 1, 507; Montana, 484; Arizona, 446.

The rapid fire record was made by Sergt. Warner S. Hale, of Monroe, Ga., a member of the 2d Infantry. He made thirty-five bull's-eyes, a possible and then two and a half others in the shoot off. The other prize-winners in the field of 294 were Lieut. O. Westover, 14th U.S. Inf.; Ensign Hugh J. Kner, U.S.N.; Pvt. J. E. Williams, Massachusetts, and Lieut. A. Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf.

Two hundred and forty-six contested for the \$500 Wimbledon cup, given by the N.R.A., of Great Britain. The score of Captain Van Auker, of the 3d Indiana, was turned in as 99, but it was protested. The protest was sustained and the prize was awarded to the second man, Capt. Guy H. Emerson, of Ohio, who scored 98. Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder and Capt. E. W. Eddy, of Ohio, also scored 98. Lieut. J. O. Semple and Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, of Ohio, took third and fourth money, and Lieut. E. V. Armstrong, 13th U.S. Cav., was fifth with 97. The seven other leaders in the field of 246 were: Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, 96; Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., 96; Lieut. J. W. Wilcox, U.S.N., 96; Lieut. Ernest Miller, Ohio, 95; Capt. H. La T. Cavenaugh, 10th U.S. Cav., 95; Sergt. Major W. D. Huddleson, Massachusetts, 95. Capt. K. K. V. Casey, 2d Pennsylvania, was fifteenth with 95. Twenty-four made 94 or better.

Twenty-nine possibles and fifty 34s were scored on the 880-yard range of the Leech cup match shot on Aug. 15. There were 231 contestants. Among those who scored possibles were Sergt. J. W. Burnham, Capt. Samuel W. Wise, Sergt. F. R. Daniels, Sergt. Major C. J. Vanamburgh, Pvt. G. W. Reid, of Massachusetts, and Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, of New Jersey. The 800 and 900 yard stages have yet to be shot.

In the first three runs in the Evans skirmish match, Aug. 15, Alabama won from Arizona, the District of Columbia from Tennessee and the U.S. Cavalry from the Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, of Maine, was to-day made assistant executive officer by Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., executive officer.

The Adjutant General's Cup Match, twenty shots at 1,000 yards, shot on Aug. 16, was won by Capt. Guy H. Emerson, of Ohio, with a score of 98.

The other five leaders were: Major Charles S. Benedict, Ohio, 97; Lieut. Col. Arthur Roland, New Jersey, 97; Sergt. Ernest McTuchin, 22d U.S. Inf., 96; Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., 95, and Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio, 95.

The Governor's Match, begun on Aug. 14, was won by Lieut. C. C. Clark, of Kansas, who scored 280. Edward Myrick, U.S.N., won second place with 278, and Capt. Frederick Heidenreich, D.C., third, with 277. Corpl. C. B. Long, of Massachusetts, was fourth at 275, and Lieut. J. O. Semple and Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, of Ohio, were fifth and sixth, with 275 and 274, respectively.

The match record in the Hale contest, at 600 yards, was broken by Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf., who scored 21 bulls. Sergt. J. E. Jackson, of Ohio, got in second with 15 bulls, and Lieut. W. H. Illinger, of Colorado, was third with 13. Possibles were scored by Lieut. M. G. Seeley, of Arizona, and Lieut. F. E. Overholser, 5th U.S. Inf.

In the shooting on Aug. 17 the Leech Cup Match and All Comers' Off-hand Match were the only ones to be completed. Fair weather conditions prevailed. The Leech Cup Match was won by Lieut. S. W. Anding, 30th U.S. Inf., with a score of 103. Sergt. W. F. Leuschner, 74th N.Y., finished second, with 102, and Sergt. V. S. Czeska, U.S.M.C., third, with 102.

Lieut. A. B. Rotrock, Ohio, won the All Comers' Off-hand Match with a score of 94. Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., and Lieutenant Swift finished with a tie score of 95.

Three hundred and fifty-one entries began the Marine Corps Match at 600 yards. The five highest to finish for Aug. 17 were: Capt. R. J. Kessler, Kansas, 99; Sergt. F. H. Keen, Massachusetts; Sergt. E. S. Pope, Alabama; Sergt. W. F. Leuschner, 74th N.Y., and Sergt. C. J. Van Amburg, Massachusetts, 98 each.

TEXAS MANEUVER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., on Aug. 8 assumed command of the four regiments and various detachments of troops in camp on the site of the former Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas. Immediately after General Duncan took hold Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., reported, as also did Col. James Parker, 11th Cav. About the first thing General Duncan did was to order the gallery, or preliminary target practice for the Infantry. This being completed the three regiments, the 10th, 17th and 28th, are to have their annual target practice at the Leon Springs range. The regiments will go out there one at a time, rather than have the range overcrowded.

General Duncan left San Antonio Aug. 8 for Austin, to spend several days observing the combined maneuvers of the Texas National Guard and some of the Regulars. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. Thomas Duncan, of the Artillery Corps. Lieut. Col. F. A. Chapa, on Governor Colquitt's staff, was also in General Duncan's party.

Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt left San Antonio, Texas, Aug.

9 for St. Paul, Minn., to reassume command of the Department of Dakota. The 17th Infantry officers escorted him to the train, bid him bon voyage and good luck. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne" and other songs. The General stood on the platform of the observation car with his aid, Lieutenant Higgins, and as the train started to roll away waved his farewells.

Col. S. C. Mills, the chief of staff, returned Aug. 8 to Washington; Major Blanton Winship left for the East and Major Rolfe, of the Quartermaster's Department, left for his station at Boston, all on Aug. 8. Col. Daniel McCarthy, who has been the chief quartermaster, left for Omaha Aug. 10.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

The requirement that enlisted men of the Organized Militia must be in service three months before the beginning of an encampment does not apply to state encampments.

The Secretary of War has ruled that no free issues of ammunition for target practice of the Organized Militia will be made while funds remain to the credit of a state under either of the Federal appropriations.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is authorized to sell to schools for military purposes obsolete Springfield rifles and carbines of certain kinds. The applications for such arms should be directed to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., and be accompanied by a letter from the Congressman of the district in which the school is located or from one of the Senators of the state or from the mayor of the city, giving the necessary data and information as to the character and standing of the school, and assurance that the arms and equipments will be used only for the purpose for which they are issued.

An officer of Militia must pay for a hired horse killed in his service. No claim can lie against the United States, as the officer was not in the service of the United States; neither can payment be made from any United States funds appropriated for the support of the Organized Militia.

The words "equivalent service" mean that men who have not had at least three months' service in the Organized Militia must have served for at least that period in the Army or in the Marine Corps; and service in the Navy, although not included in Par. 280, Militia Regulations, is considered as "equivalent service" within the meaning of that paragraph.

The creation of staff departments should be limited to actual requirements. One officer may perform the duties of more than one staff position.

Members of the Organized Militia may be admitted to field hospitals of the Army only while attending national rifle contests or joint camps of instruction.

The expenses for transportation of an officer detailed to give instruction in issuing and handling the ration for troops while in field service cannot be paid from Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat.

United States property cannot be sold by the War Department to individual members of the Organized Militia, either directly or through the military authorities of the state. After purchase the supplies become the property of the state, and the War Department is not concerned with their disposition.

Enlisted specialists of the Coast Artillery Corps, even though holding state warrants, if they have not been examined in accordance with G.O. No. 170, W.D., Sept. 9, 1910, and announced in orders, cannot be given the pay of their grades from Federal funds for services performed during joint coast defense exercises.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

It has been held by the War Department that where an officer purchases a horse at a remount station he must pay the transportation for the animal, unless it appears that the cost of transportation would be the same as that of the transportation of the animal from an old station to a new station of an officer. In event that an officer is ordered to change his station at the time when he purchases the horse he is entitled to transportation for the animal, provided that it can be shipped as cheaply from the place of purchase to his new station as it could from his old to his new station.

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General there is no objection to the practice of first class sergeants of the Hospital Corps of purchasing milk, meat and bread from the hospital. The Judge Advocate General, in rendering this opinion, declared that care should be taken so as to avoid even the appearance of irregularities in such transactions.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Mr. Erskine Neide, paymaster's clerk, U.S.A., Manila, P.I., is informed that the action of the Auditor in merely suspending an item in the settlement of a disbursing officer's account cannot be made the basis of an appeal to the Comptroller, who cannot act until the Auditor has finally adjudicated the case.

In a case submitted by Capt. R. B. Putnam, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., it is held that an enlisted man is entitled to the increased pay for foreign service during the period in which he is availing himself of a furlough.

The Comptroller declines to allow the accounts of civilian employees of the Army for living expenses incurred while on temporary duty under orders with the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas, as these employees were in the performance of such duty as their employment contemplates.

Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has sent to each chief of bureau and head of office in the Navy Department the following note:

"On more than one occasion the Department has noticed that certain of the bureaus and offices have not been strictly adhering to the instructions regarding correspondence with Senators and Representatives contained in Executive Order 1,142, Nov. 26, 1909, which is again cited for the information of and strict observance by all bureaus and offices."

The Executive order referred to was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 11, 1909, page 413. This order was as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that no bureau, office or division chief or subordinate in any department of the Government, and no officer of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps stationed in Washington, shall apply to either House of Congress, or to any committee of either House of Congress, or to any member of Congress, for legislation, or for appropriations, or for Congressional action of any kind, except with the consent and knowledge of the head of the Department; nor shall any such person respond to any request for information from either House of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, or any

Member of Congress, except through, or as authorized by, the head of his department.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, Nov. 26, 1909."

HONORS TO ADMIRAL TOGO.

Admiral Togo passed through various stages of the battle of Paté de Foie Gras, into which enthusiastic Americans have plunged him, on his arrival in New York city on the evening of Aug. 11, following his departure from Philadelphia. He dined en famille at the house of the Japanese Consul General. No representatives of the U.S. Army or Navy attended this affair, which was entirely Japanese in every respect, even to the wearing of the native silk kimonos. On Saturday, Aug. 12, the Count went up the Hudson to West Point on the U.S.S. Mayflower. The description of his visit there is given in our West Point letter, elsewhere in this issue. The Count journeyed to Oyster Bay, L.I., on Sunday, Aug. 13, to visit ex-President Roosevelt, to whom he presented a bronze and silver figure of a Japanese soldier in full armor. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford accompanied him. In the evening the Count was dined at the Hotel Knickerbocker by Mr. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, as representative of President Taft. Twenty persons attended this function, which was very costly. In the center of the dining table was a miniature of the battleship Mikasa, the Admiral's flagship in the Manchurian War. Members of the party included Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Adjutant General Verbeke, N.G.N.Y.; Captain Fenton, U.S.A.; Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Comdr. M. M. Taylor, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. B. Cook, U.S.N. At this, as at the other affairs at which the Count was entertained, he was attended by Capt. Tempin M. Potts, U.S.N., detailed by the Navy Department as an aid to the distinguished visitor.

The feature of the luncheon given in honor of Admiral Togo on Aug. 14 at the Hotel Astor by the Japan Society of New York was his speech in which he made a plea for the continuance of the relations of peace and good-will between Japan and the United States. Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N., followed the Count and told how greatly the officers and men of the U.S. Navy admired the tenacious courage of the Japanese naval fighter. Major Gen. F. D. Grant spoke for the Army and referred to the Admiral as typifying the sterling worth of the fighting men of Japan. General Woodford presented to Admiral Togo, in the name of the U.S. Government, a handsomely bound copy of Commodore Perry's report on his visit to Japan more than half a century ago. At this affair the Count explained the meaning of his name, Heihachiro Togo. Togo means "east" and Heihachiro means "peaceful son." In the evening Col. R. M. Thompson dined the Admiral at Sherry's. Among the guests were Major Gen. T. H. Barry, Superintendent at West Point; Lieut. Col. F. W. Shaden, commandant of cadets; Capt. Robert M. Davis, adjutant at West Point; Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, U.S.A., and Lieut. Marion W. Howze, U.S.A., aids to General Grant. The Count's secretary, S. Takaki, fell unconscious during the dinner from an attack of indigestion. He was picked up by Captain Fenton and Lieutenant Howze and carried to an outer room. In the course of the day Count Togo visited Grant's Tomb and placed a wreath upon the sarcophagus.

Admiral Togo probably felt more at home on Aug. 15 than at any other time after his arrival in New York, for on that day he visited the navy yard in Brooklyn. The yard tug Powhatan took the Togo party from Manhattan to the yard shortly before noon. The Count was greeted by Rear Admiral Leutze, U.S.N., and the officers of the yard and the Admiral's salute was fired. The Marine Band played military airs. After inspecting the U.S.S. Florida, now nearly completed, Admiral Togo visited the various buildings and then went aboard the U.S.S. North Dakota, a sister ship to the Delaware, which the Admiral had admired at the British coronation review at Spithead. Capt. Albert Gleaves received the visitor on board. Luncheon followed at the home of Admiral Leutze. It was attended by nearly all the officers of the yard and of the ships in the basin. The last day of the Admiral's visit in New York was marked by a luncheon at Governors Island, with Major Gen. F. D. Grant as host. Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs., and Captain Fenton accompanied Count Togo in his trip to the island in the powerboat of the division commander. Officers in full uniform and civilian guests made up the procession which escorted the Admiral from the wharf to General Grant's quarters. A further account of this charming function appears elsewhere.

Late in the afternoon of Wednesday the Admiral took a train for Boston. There he had an attack of indigestion on Aug. 17, which luckily did not prove severe. Admiral Togo was forced to cancel his engagement to visit the fleet, and sent telegrams of regret to the Navy Department and to Rear Admiral Osterhaus. "Well," said a naval officer on hearing of the attack, "the American knife and fork have done what the Russians couldn't do with gun and torpedo—put the doughty Admiral out."

NAVY DETENTION BARRACKS.

Major Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., who is to be in command of the new detention barracks at Port Royal, S.C., the purpose of which was described in our issue of Aug. 12, page 1515, was in Washington on Aug. 17 to confer with Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on the policy that is to be pursued in handling enlisted men of the Navy who are to be sent to the barracks. In addition to Major Hatch, six Marine Corps officers and a number of Navy medical officers are to be detailed for duty at the barracks. It has not been decided who will serve in this capacity. Great care is being taken in the selection of the officers for this duty, as it is recognized that they must be particularly well equipped for the work of handling enlisted men convicted of offenses against naval discipline.

The objects of the system to be carried out at the detention barracks are, as has been stated, to prevent enlisted men convicted of offenses solely against naval discipline from being subjected to the stigma attached to imprisonment, and to save to the Service a large number of such men who give promise of becoming, under proper discipline, desirable members thereof. Those who observe excellent conduct while under detention will be released at the expiration of two-thirds of the sentence, and then restored to duty on probation at the place of detention for observation while not under restraint. Those who observe good conduct will

be released at the expiration of three-fourths of the sentence, and be restored to duty on probation at the place of detention for observation while not under restraint. Those whose conduct is below good will be required to serve their full time at the barracks, and then be discharged in accordance with the terms of their sentence or as undesirable. Upon being released from confinement in the detention quarters men not discharged will be placed on probation at the place of detention, allowed liberty, and given the same amount of work and responsibility as would be given them if placed on probation on board ship or at barracks. No man, with the possible exception of a very few special cases, will be placed on probation in the general service; that is, on board ship, at naval stations or in barracks.

The system of detention is regarded by the Department as exceedingly important, and it is expected that many of the young men now sent to the naval prisons will be developed into desirable members of the Service. Many of the young men who commit purely military offenses are those who have been in the Service but a short time and who do not realize the seriousness of their offenses. It is this class of men the Department hopes to save to the Service, and at the detention barracks they will be given every opportunity to redeem themselves. Only men in whom the greatest confidence is imposed and of known excellent character, who will have a beneficial effect upon those sent to the barracks, will be detailed as guards, etc.

Men convicted of desertion from the Navy or Marine Corps must in all cases be sentenced to dishonorable discharge, and their re-enlistment is expressly prohibited by law. Those convicted of crimes not of a purely military nature will be sent to one of the following state prisons: Concord, N.H.; Wethersfield, Conn., or the California State Prison at San Quentin, Cal.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

The officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet have no cause to complain of any lack of variety in the program of instruction scheduled for them at Cape Cod, and they have been well tried out.

As the Navy Department was not quite ready to make tests as to the value of aeroplanes in naval warfare, the trials in Cape Cod Bay, which it was expected would be made, will probably take place during the fall target practice of the Atlantic Fleet off the Virginia Capes. The Navy aviators are now being trained to make flights over the ships, and before the fall maneuvers it is hoped by the officers of the fleet that the Navy will have at least one or two aeroplanes.

The tests, it is intended, shall be of the most exhaustive description. The battleships are to meet an attack from torpedoboat destroyers, submarines and air craft. Blank torpedoes are to be fired by the submarines, and the air craft will be searched for by the powerful searchlights and special guns trained on them. The kites will be subjected to small-arm and other fire. In the air shooting a new Navy aeroplane gun will probably be tried for the first time. It was invented by the Bureau of Ordnance, under plans worked out by Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, Chief of the Bureau, and his assistants. The gun is a one-pounder, with a special mount that permits it to be elevated at any angle and readily trained in any direction. It has a sighting apparatus that permits range finding and accurate sighting when firing overhead.

The Third Division spent Aug. 13 at Salem, and the Fourth Division visited Rockport, Mass. The tender Castine and the submarines also left port. The Castine left Provincetown July 12, towing the Severn to Gloucester, for which port the submarines Grayling, Narwhal, Snapper, Stingray, Bonita, Salmon and Tarpon also departed.

The Nebraska baseball nine added another to its long list of victories Aug. 12 by defeating the Kansas 12 to 4. The Nebraska team has won 115 out of 117 games played the last two seasons.

The battleships Maine, Mississippi, Idaho and Missouri, at Salem to spend Sunday, Aug. 13, sent upward of 1,500 men ashore for leave. Everything possible was done to make their sojourn pleasant, and the Merchants' Association made special arrangements for looking after the welfare and pleasure of the sailors. A bureau of information was opened at 232 Essex street, and the association published a pamphlet giving the names and addresses of places where good rooms could be obtained at reasonable prices, also a large illustrated pamphlet, which told the sailors that they were most welcome, and also gave brief sketches of places of historic interest in the city.

Two maneuvers were fought out on Aug. 14 between a battleship fleet and a fleet of torpedo destroyers and submarines. The battleships, which formed on a line across the entrance to Cape Cod Bay, were attacked twice by the torpedo flotilla, once in the afternoon and again late at night. The torpedoboats fired unloaded torpedoes at the battleships in the afternoon from a distance of 3,500 yards, and several struck the vessels, it is said. Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, witnessed the war game from the bridge of the flagship Nebraska, and was deeply impressed with the effective work.

The torpedoboat flotilla and the battleships engaged in battle practice again on Aug. 15 in the afternoon and evening in Cape Cod Bay. The torpedo destroyers and submarines were sent off shore in the morning, and when the battleships got into the bay, about two o'clock, they were attacked by the destroyers and submarines. Submarines and destroyers sent torpedoes at the battleships. In the fog the submarines were able to maneuver about the battleships with great ease, and the destroyers got very close before discovered. The night attack lasted until after midnight. The officers of the torpedo fleet are delighted with the demonstration of the effectiveness of the destroyers and submarines.

An interesting event on the Michigan, Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher, at Provincetown, Aug. 15, was the visit of Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the ship, and the formal presentation of the battleship efficiency pennant. Mr. Winthrop boarded the Michigan accompanied by Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, and after the crew was assembled made the presentation of the pennant.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, naval aid to the President and director of the target practice and engineering competitions, who had come down from Boston a short time before, handed the following letter to Captain Usher, of the Michigan, the letter being dated at the White House on Aug. 9, signed by the President and addressed to Captain Usher:

"As the U.S.S. Michigan, under your command, in

competition with all the other battleships of the Navy, has obtained the highest combined final merit in gunnery and engineering of the year ending June 30, 1911, and has been awarded the battle efficiency pennant, I take great pleasure, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, in announcing this award to you, and I wish to commend you and the officers and men of the U.S.S. Michigan for the zealous and efficient handling of all the elements directed, the proper co-ordination of which has made the Michigan, with the material placed at her disposal, the most efficient battleship of the Navy in guarding the country's interests. I have my naval aid, Lieutenant Commander Palmer, director of the target practice and engineering competitions, to deliver this letter to you in person."

At one o'clock Mr. Winthrop went aboard a destroyer and started for Boston.

The battleships Nebraska, Delaware, New Hampshire, Michigan and Idaho fought against the Seventh Division destroyers Reid, Flusser, Lamson and Smith, and the Eighth Division destroyers Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Terry and Sterett on Aug. 16, and the maneuvers were exceptionally interesting. Battleships, destroyers and submarines, while the firing was on, kept moving in parallel lines. According to the officers of the torpedo fleet the destroyers and submarines theoretically annihilated most of the battleships. Officers of the latter, however, do not exactly agree with the claim. At a range of 3,500 yards, firing torpedoes at battleships, the destroyers of the Seventh Division made three hits out of four, and the destroyers of the Eighth Division three out of five, it is said. The submarines did very effective shooting at a range of 1,500 yards.

Eighteen officers and seamen of the Nebraska and Delaware narrowly escaped drowning a mile off shore in the darkness on the night of Aug. 11, when two launches from the warships met in collision. The launch from the Nebraska sank in twelve fathoms of water immediately after the collision, but all the men on board managed to get aboard the Delaware's launch. The overcrowded boat from the Delaware started for her ship and all were taken aboard.

The Vermont and the Kansas, cruising off Highland Light, sent huge box kites aloft about seven o'clock p.m. Aug. 14, and until about ten o'clock each ship fired at the kites of the other with Colt automatic guns. The kites, in the ray of the searchlights, were riddled by shots.

It was great disappointment to the officers and men of the fleet when Rear Admiral Osterhaus received a message that Admiral Togo would be unable to keep his engagement to visit the fleet on account of an attack of indigestion.

The Battleship Fleet will begin to disperse on Aug. 19, and by Aug. 21 all vessels will have departed for various ports to take on board ammunition for big gun target practice off the Virginia Capes. The flagship Nebraska will remain at Provincetown until Aug. 21, when she will leave for New York. There Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief, will transfer his flag to the Connecticut, after which the Nebraska will go to Hampton Roads.

The seven submarines, which have taken an important part in the maneuvers in Cape Cod; their tender, the Castine, and their parent ship, the Severn, left Aug. 17 for Newport, to remain until everything is ready for the torpedo practice in Gardiner's Bay. Several battleships practiced firing at box kites down from the maintops on Aug. 17, and those that stayed in the harbor had their crews at gunnery drills.

The battleship Delaware will go to Salem, Mass., for the latter part of the week, and most of the officers and men will get shore leave. Bad weather during the early part of August made it impossible to keep up with the program arranged by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, and when the fleet assembles at Hampton Roads the uncompleted work will be taken up there.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The California, flagship of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Harlow; the South Dakota, Capt. Frank M. Bennett; the West Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, commanding the Second Division, commanded by Comdr. J. M. Ellicott, and the Colorado, under command of Capt. William A. Gill, are to start on a cruise to Hawaii on Sept. 1. The vessels, which will be accompanied by eight torpedoboat destroyers, will have maneuvers and tactical drill en route and on the return cruise, and will report back to San Pedro, Cal., in time for fall target practice, beginning Nov. 1.

A temporary Fifth Torpedo Division has been organized from the vessels of the reserve torpedo divisions, Charleston, S.C., consisting of the Porter, the Blakely and the Dupont. The division will leave Charleston Aug. 20 for a cruise to the North for exercises and to give liberty.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 17 accepted the resignation of Ensign Edgar A. Ewing, U.S.N., to take effect Aug. 15, 1911. He entered the Service June 26, 1903, and is a native of Illinois.

Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., has been detailed to command the U.S.S. Mayflower, which is set aside for the use of President Taft. He will relieve Comdr. George W. Logan, who goes to Annapolis as commandant of midshipmen.

The U.S. torpedoboat destroyer Burrows underwent her final inspection test over a course from Race Point to Boon Island and return on Aug. 16, and made the remarkable record of 31.7 knots an hour for the run of 129 miles. On board of the Burrows were the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Capt. Thomas Snowden, Capt. W. S. Smith, Comdr. C. F. Hughes, Comdr. Roger Welles and Naval Constr. L. B. McBride. The Burrows' guns were fired and were found to be in perfect condition. The officers of the Burrows were Lieut. J. F. Hellweg, commanding; Ensigns A. M. Penn, R. S. Edwards and T. L. McCauley.

The submarine Octopus has made the record of the Atlantic coast at elementary torpedo target practice under the water. Her percentage of hits is given as seventy-five in one hundred shots, which eclipses the record recently made by the Salmon. The Octopus, which is under command of Ensign Alfred H. Miles, has been firing in the bay and in Coddington Cove, off the shore of Newport, all summer. Recently the Octopus went down to a depth of 121 feet in the bay and remained there half an hour.

The U.S. torpedoboat destroyer Patterson returned to Philadelphia Aug. 13 from her official trip in Delaware Bay, where she developed the remarkable speed of 32.2 knots an hour. In both the preliminary and the official trials the Patterson, it is said, exceeded even

the expectations of the builders and the Navy Board, and as the fuel consumption and other tests were also well above the government requirements the boat was immediately accepted.

The U.S.S. North Carolina arrived at New York from Cuba Aug. 12, with the remains of the body of Asst. Engr. Darwin R. Merritt, U.S.N., recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, on board. The remains, with proper ceremony, were taken ashore at Tompkinsville, and later transferred to the navy yard, and from there sent to the dead man's old home, in Red Oaks, Iowa. The North Carolina at sunset left for Portsmouth, N.H., to be drydocked and receive a thorough cleaning inside and out. Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Stimson, Gen. Clarence D. Edwards, U.S.A., and Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., arrived in the North Carolina. They were taken off immediately.

The U.S.S. Hannibal was placed out of service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 15, 1911.

The U.S.S. Sterling was placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 15, 1911.

The class ring which had belonged to the late Asst. Engr. Darwin R. Merritt, U.S.N., whose bones were recovered recently from the wreck of the battleship Maine at Havana, Cuba, was on Aug. 14 placed in the custody of J. B. Jackson, the American Minister, by the editor of El Mundo. Just how the ring came into possession of El Mundo has not been explained. The ring has been turned over to Major H. B. Ferguson, U.S.A.

Edward Sweeney, ordinary seaman, U.S.N., attached to the Hancock, has received a handsome silver life-saving medal for his gallant conduct exhibited in rescuing a fellow-seaman from drowning when the latter had fallen overboard from a steam launch at Portsmouth, N.H., June 12, 1911. Sweeney has been in the Service two years, and his home is in Newark, N.J.

Some 1,500 bluejackets and marines of the U.S. Navy had a fine time ashore at Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 12, incident to a picnic given in their honor at the Cyclo-drome by the citizens of Vallejo. From ten in the morning until late in the afternoon the men ran races and played ball. Between times they partook of the feast of barbecued meat, pies and cakes and watermelons served them by the ladies of Vallejo, who were out in force to show that they wished the sailor lads to consider the city of Vallejo their home port. "It was great," was the verdict of the tars as they left the grounds and prepared to march back to the ships. Following the spread the men were treated to a vaudeville show. The housewives who could not be present sent their proxies in the shape of pies and delicious cakes.

The ball game for the championship of the Pacific Fleet and a handsome cup between the South Dakota's and California's teams furnished considerable excitement at Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 11. The midshipman battery for the Californians proved too much for the Dakota lads, and won the game for their team to the tune of 14 to 4. The battery of the U.S.S. California team included Midshipmen M. H. Anderson and D. J. Callaghan. Debois and Bishop were on the firing line for the opposing nine, and Johnson handled the shoots. Callaghan was forced to retire from the game by an injured finger. Scott, also of the California, retired from the game after being struck on the head with a pitched ball.

The ledge on which the Canadian armored cruiser Cornwall struck a few days ago while going to the relief of the cruiser Niobe was uncharted, according to a report to the government made Aug. 13 by Captain Bankhouse, of the Canadian government steamer Petrel. The Captain reports that he found the ledge to lie only seventeen feet below the surface at low tide. Existing charts show no shallow water between Southwest Ledge buoy, from which the Cornwall started in approaching the Niobe, and the Bon Portage Ledge whistling buoy. This part of the Nova Scotian coast has not been surveyed for more than fifty years, and the last survey was not complete. No vessel of a draft as considerable as that of the Cornwall or the Niobe was ever in these waters before, it is said. The Cornwall draws twenty-seven feet. The Cornwall, badly damaged, is in drydock at Halifax, N.S.

The British warship Highflyer, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, commander-in-chief of the East Indies Station, carried out her heavy gunnery tests off Trincomalee on July 12 last, obtaining 511-3 hits out of sixty-six rounds. The average number of rounds fired a minute was 7.03, and the number of hits a gun was 57.7 a minute. The best shot in the ship was Petty Officer Hewitson (forecastle 6-inch), whose record was six rounds and six hits in forty seconds, a rate of nine hits a minute. The second best shot in the ship was Leading Seaman Munday (No. 3, port), six rounds and six hits in forty-two seconds, a rate of 8.57 hits a minute.

Reports received at the Navy Department indicate that the Navy transport Buffalo is rapidly covering Alaska and outlying islands with wireless telegraphy. The Buffalo has established modern wireless stations during the summer at Kodiak, Unalaska, and at St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, and put in new plants at the stations already established. The ship also visited Kiska Island, with a view to determining the availability of this island for a wireless station. While these stations and the wireless system in Alaska would be invaluable to a fleet on the Pacific Ocean in the event of war, their present use will be given up largely to assisting the Revenue Cutter Service in patrolling the Behring Sea, and the Bureau of Fisheries in watching the seal fisheries on Pribilof Islands. By these stations it is thought that not only ships in the Service but merchantmen cruising in the North Pacific can keep in constant touch with the mainland of Alaska, whence messages on the Army cable line can be transmitted to any place in this country.

The recent visits of the American Naval Academy Practice Squadron to English ports may result in changing the system under which cadet cruises are held in the British navy. The marked difference between the British and the American cadet cruises is, according to the London Army and Navy Gazette, in the size of the contingents of midshipmen. The batch of British cadets sent in one cruiser seldom exceeds fifty, while several hundred American middles were sent over to England in the three battleships. In addition, officers on duty at the Academy are drafted to the American ships for the practice cruise, "so that the studies in the institution must be practically at a standstill." Our British contemporary evidently overlooks the fact that the cruise

is not taken till the academic year is ended; hence no harm is done even if the studies come to a standstill.

A steel caisson has been constructed at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to be used in target practice. It is thirty feet deep, and built to represent a battleship on one side and a cruiser on the other. The battleship side will carry a 12-inch plate of armor and battleship bulkheads. There are double bottoms, and to weight the caisson down 300 tons of pig iron will be placed inside, also several hundred tons of coal, stored as in a battleship, to determine the resisting power of coal behind an armor plate. The target is divided into five compartments. Every detail of the hull corresponds to the lower part of a modern ship, and when struck the effect will be the same as it would be upon a ship. The target will be in Hampton Roads, where the water is shallow, so it can be raised when sunk.

The Navy detention barracks at Port Royal, S.C., referred to on page 1553, will be known as the U.S. Navy Drill Barracks. It has been decided to remove the Marine Corps School for the instruction of officers, and the recruit depot, from Port Royal, and to turn the entire station over to the drill barracks. Lieut. Col. L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., and the fifteen instructors and student officers will be transferred temporarily to Norfolk. Capt. W. A. Pickering, U.S.M.C., with 200 recruits from the depot, will also be transferred to Norfolk, while Capt. E. R. Beale, U.S.M.C., with 100 recruits, will go to Charleston, S.C. The movement will start Aug. 26, and be completed by Aug. 30, it being planned to convert Port Royal into the drill barracks by Sept. 1.

Leslie's Weekly publishes a photograph taken at Elliott Bay, Seattle, showing the battleship West Virginia at anchor with Hugh Robinson gliding by in his hydroplane and Eugene Ely flying in his airship at a considerable height above the vessel.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are the movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Octopus, arrived at Sag Harbor, N.Y., Aug. 14.
Abarenda, sailed from Nagasaki for Hakodate, Japan, Aug. 14.
Albany, sailed from Nagasaki for Tamanoura, Japan, Aug. 15.
Buffalo, arrived at Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 15.
Bainbridge, Barry, Dale and Decatur, sailed from Shanghai, China, for Hakodate, Japan, Aug. 15.
Mayflower, arrived at Beverly Farms, Mass., Aug. 16.
Paul Jones, Perry, Preble and Stewart, arrived at Portland, Ore., Aug. 16.
Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Trippe, Warrington and Monaghan, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Aug. 16.
Chester, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 16.
Rocket, arrived at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17.
Patapasco, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Aug. 17.
Petrel, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 17.
Saratoga and New Orleans, sailed from Tsuruga for Hakodate, Japan, Aug. 17.
Marietta, sailed from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for Guantanamo Aug. 17.
Mars, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 17.
Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Smith, Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Terry, Perkins, Burrows, Sterett, Ammen and Walke arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 17.
Mayrant, arrived at Boston Aug. 17.
Dixie and Arethusa, arrived at Newport Aug. 18.
Pompey, sailed from Shanghai for Hakodate, Japan, Aug. 18.
Nanchan, sailed from Shanghai, China, for Cavite, P.I., Aug. 18.
Patapasco, arrived at Provincetown Aug. 17.
West Virginia and Colorado will leave Seattle on or about Aug. 29 for San Francisco.
Sept. 15 California, South Dakota, West Virginia and Colorado, and First and Second Divisions of Pacific Torpedo Fleet, will leave San Francisco for Honolulu. All of these vessels will return from Hawaii to San Pedro, Cal., by Nov. 1.
It is expected that the Maryland will remain at the navy yard, Mare Island, under repairs, until about the middle of October. She will rejoin the Pacific Fleet at San Pedro, or San Diego, about Nov. 1.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 12, 1911.
Promotions in the Navy.
Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead to be a captain from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Henry B. Soule, Walter M. Hunt and Zachariah H. Madison.
The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Walter W. Lorschough, Robert L. Ghorrey and Herbert B. Riebe.
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, with the rank of commander, to be a civil engineer, with the rank of captain, from March 13, 1911.
Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to be a civil engineer, with the rank of commander, from March 13, 1911.
Asst. Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon to be a civil engineer from March 13, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Asst. Civil Engr. Paul J. Bean to be a civil engineer from May 5, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 12, 1911.
Promotions in the Navy.
Comdr. Frank K. Hill to be a captain from July 13, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws to be a commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Joseph E. DeFrees to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) William P. Gaddis to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Conant Taylor, Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., and Stephen W. Wallace.
P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt to be a surgeon in the Navy from June 11, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Appointment in the Navy.
Robert F. Jones, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon from Aug. 2, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 11.—Lieut. L. H. Lacy detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Lieut. M. H. Simons detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Ensign E. A. Ewing resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Aug. 15, 1911.
Ensign C. P. Jungling detached duty Idaho; to duty on Asiatic Station.
Mden. C. E. Reordan detached duty Louisiana; to duty on Asiatic Station.
Btln. J. J. O'Brien detached duty Lancaster; to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.
Paymr. Clerk G. Machado appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, U.S.S. California.

AUG. 12.—Comdr. G. W. Logan detached duty command Mayflower; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as commandant of midshipmen.
Comdr. A. B. Hoff detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as naval attaché, Berlin and The Hague.

Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Cluverius detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., as inspection officer.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven to duty connection General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Symington detached duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Mayflower.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Traut detached duty as naval attaché, Berlin and The Hague; to duty Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign J. S. Hulings detached duty Iria; to duty Perry.

Ensign R. E. Stewart detached duty Perry; to duty Iria.

Ensign N. R. Van der Veer detached duty Reserve Torpedo Division, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Florida.

Ensign J. D. Smith to duty Louisiana.

Btln. G. R. Veed to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Chief Mach. D. C. Beach detached duty Idaho; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Paymr. Clerk H. A. Hooton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Mississippi.

AUG. 14.—Rear Admiral A. Reynolds commissioned a rear admiral from July 13, 1911.

Capt. F. L. Chapin commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1911.

Comdr. R. E. Coontz detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to home and wait orders.

Comdrs. H. H. Christy, W. Evans, T. J. Senn, J. H. Sypher, B. B. Bicer, C. P. Preston, R. H. Leigh, A. Althouse and L. McNamee commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen to duty Montana as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdrs. E. B. Larimer, A. W. Johnson, J. J. Hyland and T. T. Evans commissioned lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman detached duty Montana; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. R. L. Lowman, E. B. Armstrong and W. A. Glassford, Jr., commissioned lieutenants from July 1, 1911.

Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood commissioned a medical director from July 11, 1911.

Med. Insp. M. F. Gates commissioned a medical inspector from July 11, 1911.

P.A. Surg. J. W. Shepard commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 25, 1910.

P.A. Surg. M. Boland commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from July 12, 1911.

P.A. Surgs. J. R. Phelps and A. L. Clifton commissioned passed assistant surgeons from July 15, 1911.

P.A. Surg. S. Bacon commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 11, 1911.

P.A. Surg. W. Chambers commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from March 19, 1911.

P.A. Surgs. K. C. Melhorn and L. W. McGuire commissioned passed assistant surgeons from April 1, 1911.

Naval Constrs. R. P. Schlach and G. S. Radford commissioned naval constructors from July 28, 1911.

Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, jr., detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to temporary duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Note.—Chief Btln. C. Miller, retired, died at Sea Cliff, L.I., Aug. 13, 1911.

AUG. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Constien detached temporary duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty Maine.

Lieut. H. Powell detached duty as aid on staff, commander Fifth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty South Carolina.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Civil Engr. J. Menocal detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

AUG. 16.—Ensign H. Allen detached duty Colorado and will continue treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough to duty connection fitting out Florida and duty on board as pay officer when placed in commission.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps to duty as senior member of all boards on hull changes on the Atlantic coast, Philadelphia, Pa. Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Tsuruga, Japan, Aug. 16, 1911.

Comdr. C. S. Williams detached duty command Albany; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty command Albany.

Lieut. R. C. Smith detached duty Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. P. Svarz to duty Monadnock as executive and navigator.

Lieut. W. T. Lightle to temporary duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Henry detached duty Rainbow; to duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Pratt detached duty naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to duty Rainbow.

AUG. 17.—Comdr. A. Rust temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Yates, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 14, 1911.

Lieut. G. A. Beall, jr., detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. L. C. Fleley detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. S. McClintic detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. W. Wilcox, jr., detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. E. C. Oak detached duty Chester; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. C. Giffen detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Idaho.

Ensign E. G. Allen detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty connection fitting out Florida, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign W. F. Amsden detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Mississippi.

Ensign F. A. L. Vossler detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Eagle.

Ensign W. Smith detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Connecticut.

Ensign W. D. Brereton detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty New Hampshire.

Ensign J. James detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Minnesota.

Ensign H. J. Knerr detached duty Navy Rifle Team; to duty Lamson.

Ensign E. W. Strother detached duty Lamson; to duty connection fitting out Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midsn. F. Bradley detached duty Hartford; to duty Michigan.

Midsn. M. S. Brown detached duty Hartford; to duty Nebraska.

Midsn. E. K. Lang detached duty Hartford; to duty Virginia.

Midsn. H. S. Burdick detached duty Monaghan; to duty Eagle.

Midsn. H. O. Roesch detached duty Hartford; to duty Colorado.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and granted sick leave for six months.

Chief Mach. L. Grossenbaker to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 10.—Col. George Richards, P.M., one month and three days' leave.
 Capt. L. McC. Little one month's leave.
 First Lieut. H. W. Stone detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to U.S.S. North Carolina.
 First Lieut. John Dixon detached recruiting duty, Chicago; to recruiting duty, Baltimore.
 AUG. 11.—First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to recruiting duty, Boston.
 AUG. 12.—Lieut. Col. C. G. Long detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Army War College.
 Major J. T. Myers detached recruiting duty, Boston; to Army War College.
 Major M. J. Shaw detached Advanced Base School, New London; to Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.
 Capt. C. B. Hatch detached Naval Prison, Boston; to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.
 AUG. 14.—Major Henry Leonard detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
 AUG. 15.—Major A. W. Catlin detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to U.S.S. Connecticut.
 Major G. C. Thorpe detached U.S.S. Connecticut; to Naval Prison, Portsmouth.
 AUG. 16.—Capt. William Brackett detached recruiting duty, Denver; to recruiting duty, Detroit.
 AUG. 17.—Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, U.S.M.C., detached Puget Sound Navy Yard; to Guam.

Orders 24 and 25, dated July 27 and Aug. 1, 1911, U.S.M.C., respectively, publish the names of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 10.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear granted thirty days' leave, commencing Aug. 8.
 AUG. 12.—Capt. of Engrs. C. W. Munroe directed to proceed to San Diego, Cal., on official business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.
 AUG. 15.—Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter directed to effect the transfer of the quarantine steamer Bratton from Savannah, Ga., to Washington, D.C.
 Second Lieut. LeRoy Reinburg detached from the Androscoogin and assigned to temporary duty on the Windom.
 AUG. 16.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams preparatory orders for examination for promotion, about Dec. 1.
 Second Lieut. of Engrs. Q. Newman preparatory orders for examination for promotion, about Dec. 1.
 Third Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager preparatory orders for examination for promotion, about Dec. 1.
 Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton preparatory orders for examination for promotion, about Dec. 1.
 First Lieut. of Engrs. H. P. Schoonover granted five days' leave of absence on account of sickness.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell, of the revenue cutter Morrill, has made formal complaint to the Federal officials at Detroit, Mich., against the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company because two sailors from the revenue cutter were not allowed to board the steamer Columbia on a moonlight excursion recently. The two men wore their regulation summer uniform, but the officials of the company assert that the attire of the sailors was not satisfactory.

The Revenue Cutter Fleet officers in Behring Sea report that unusual heat has been felt in the Arctic. The flagship Bear, sailing homeward after a three months' cruise of approximately 10,000 miles, reported by wireless Aug. 14 that there is no ice in Behring Sea, nor along the shores of Alaska or Siberia, a condition not observed in many years.

A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to order construction of four revenue cutters was introduced in Congress Aug. 14 by Representative Adamson, of Georgia. The bill provides for a first class revenue cutter, maximum cost \$350,000, for service in southern California; one at \$250,000, for the Gulf of Mexico; a second class cutter at \$225,000, for the Maine coast, and a third class cutter, to cost \$100,000, for use as an anchorage patrolboat in New York Harbor.

The international motorboat races for the Harmsworth trophy have been postponed and will take place during the motorboat carnival week from Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive, at Huntington Bay, L.I. The revenue cutter Seneca has been assigned for use as a clearing course during the races.

At the regatta of the Hudson River Yachting Association, to be held on Labor Day, Sept. 4, the revenue cutters Manhattan and Guide have been detailed to patrol the course and enforce the regulations.

The revenue cutters Apache and Guthrie have been assigned to keep the course clear during the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, on the middle branch of the Patuxent River on Labor Day, Sept. 4. There will be sixteen events.

In accordance with the statement contained in the report of Capt. J. G. Balliner, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, the cutter Bear, after coaling at Nome, proceeded to the Arctic Ocean early in July and returned from said waters, reaching Nome Aug. 13. While on the Arctic cruise she encountered no ice. During the period from June 15 to Aug. 13 the Bear rendered assistance to numerous vessels and persons, and while at Nome on July 4 took part in the festivities of the day and fired the customary salute.

Capt. C. A. Cochran, U.S.C.G.S., commanding the Thetis, reports under date of July 17 that the Thetis arrived at Unalakleet from Valdez, via Ilamna and Kodiak, on the morning of July 16 with the district court and the Hon. Fletcher Maddox, solicitor of internal revenue, on board. The clerk of the court was landed at Ilamna Bay and will rejoin the vessel at Dillingham. Captain Cochran reports having had fine weather on this trip.

Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, commanding the revenue cutter Itasca, reports that the Itasca, after lying in quarantine at Gibraltar for three days, was given pratique and through the courtesy of Admiral Pelham, Royal Navy, was permitted to enter admiralty waters in the basin at Gibraltar and moored there. Captain Jacobs states that he made the usual calls upon the Governor, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, British army, and the admiral in command of the naval station. These calls had been arranged for by the American Consul, Mr. Richard Sprague, who accompanied Captain Jacobs. The calls were promptly returned. An effort was made by Captain Jacobs to have the cadets accorded the privilege of visiting the fortifications at Gibraltar, but was unsuccessful, as no visitors are now allowed within the galleries. On July 30 the Governor of Gibraltar entertained Captain Jacobs and two officers at luncheon at the government house, where a number of British army and navy officers had been invited to meet the Captain. The Itasca sailed from Gibraltar July 31, as previously reported in these columns. The usual national salute was fired by the Itasca off Horta and was returned by the fort.

At 10:45 p.m. Aug. 11 the Winona observed a fire on the Army Engineers' tug Horace Harding, lying at wharf astern of vessel, the fire being caused by a lantern being swung against the house by the wind and bursting and scattering burning oil on the deck of the tug. The Winona sent out party with buckets to put the fire out. The crew of the tug was below decks at the time and had been allowed to get a start the tug would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

On Aug. 10 at 2 p.m., having received a wireless message to assist the U.S.S. Portsmouth, which had dragged her anchor, the Onondaga proceeded to Old Point and there found the Portsmouth anchored in mid channel of seventy-five fathoms, having dragged there from her anchorage, which was about one-half mile distant, during the evening before. At 4:55 an officer and ten men were sent over to weigh anchor and get line ready. At 6 p.m. thirty more men were sent over and at 7:10 the port anchor was weighed. The seven-inch hawser was run and the vessel towed back into position. At 7:30 anchored the vessel in her position. The strong tide made the heaving up of the anchor a long, tedious job.

At 1:30 p.m. Aug. 9 the Snohomish received information by wire that the tug Charlotte, with a barge in tow, was flying distress signals near Smith Island, Strait of Juan de Fuca. At 2:20 the Snohomish got under way from Port Townsend, Wash., and at 3:45 p.m. found the Charlotte with her hold half full of water. She had a water-logged barge in tow practically unmanageable. The Snohomish made fast to the barge with her 8-inch line and to the Charlotte with her own line and proceeded to Port Discovery, Wash., towing one on each quarter.

The revenue cutter Acushnet, Lieut. H. D. Hinckley com-

manding, reports that at 12:30 p.m. Aug. 13 observed the gasoline sloop Lillian, of Chatham, stranded near Woods Hole passage. The master, Rufus Eldridge, of Chatham, came on board and requested assistance. The boat was partly full of water, with a ledge of rock projecting through the hull about four feet long under the cabin on the starboard side. An attempt was made to float the Lillian on Aug. 13, but was not successful until late in the afternoon of the 14th, when she was beached near Service Wharf. The Lillian was bound from Falmouth Heights to Cuttyhunk with a pleasure party.

Advices were received at the Treasury Department Aug. 17 from New York that the steamer Crown Point had reported Aug. 13, latitude 40.41, longitude 69.25, having passed two spars projecting about fifteen feet out of water in a slanting position, apparently attached to a submerged wreck, and suggested that vessel be sent in search. The Gresham was immediately ordered by wire to the locality of the supposed wreck.

Report was received at the office of Capt. Commandant R.C.S. Aug. 17, that the schooner Wille H. Child, New York to Jacksonville in ballast, was stranded at Gull Shoal Life-Saving Station at 3 a.m. on that date. The crew of seven men were all on board and refused to leave on account of the good weather and vessel in good condition. The life-savers were standing by and twenty-eight reported for violations. Since the opening of the motorboat season there have been boarded and examined by the Manhattan nearly 550 boats for the purpose of determining as to whether they are complying with the law governing such boats.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley. Woods Hole, Mass.
 ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. San Juan, P.R.
 ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.
 APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.
 ARCATTA—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Port Townsend, Wash.
 BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.
 CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
 COLEAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
 DAVEY—Master's Mate H. M. Mansueti. New Orleans, La.
 FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.
 GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.
 GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winmar. Boston, Mass.
 GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
 HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.
 HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
 ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.
 MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Diego, Cal.
 MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
 MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.
 MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.
 MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.
 MONRODAGA—Capt. D. F. A. do Oite. Norfolk, Va.
 PAMUNGO—Lieut. J. E. Broadbent. New York, N.Y.
 RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Ohiwell. On Bering Sea cruise.
 SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Corvill. Wilmington, N.C.
 SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
 SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. Neah Bay, Wash.
 TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. On Bering Sea cruise.
 TACOMA—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.
 TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
 WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.
 WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.
 WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.
 WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.
 YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

SIXTH INFANTRY THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., June 27, 1911.
 The officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry gave a clever performance by home talent, entertaining the officers, soldiers and their families at Camp Keithley and Camp Overton by an admirable presentation of Pinero's farce, "The Magistrate." The play was first presented at Barrett Hall, Camp Keithley, P.I., Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24, at 8:15 p.m. Music by the 6th U.S. Infantry band. It was for the benefit of the Army and Navy relief, and over \$150 was realized. The performance was repeated three days later for one night at Camp Overton.

Dr. E. P. E. Ryan, dental surgeon, U.S.A., again demonstrated his ability and experience in theatrical affairs by presenting this difficult piece of sixteen characters, "The Magistrate." In a trifle over three weeks he had selected a cast from clever but inexperienced people of the post and gave an altogether creditable performance, playing at Camp Keithley to crowded houses for two nights, and three days later for one night at Camp Overton.

The performance was a wonderful success and a surprise to many; it went with the businesslike air, dash and delivery of a professional performance. Every little detail was worked out to the minutest detail, the spout an amateur performance were eliminated. The makeups were a delight and savored of professional experience, which was due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Ryan. Lieut. W. F. L. Simpson, as business manager, shares the credit for the really professional appearance of the stage, as everything from the footlights and drop curtain to the different sets was arranged, and special scenery painted by him and his command. The play was staged under the sole direction of Dr. Ryan, who demonstrated that he was not only conversant and experienced with amateurs, but was also an accomplished actor, a rare combination. There are four acts in this play, with three different sets and appropriate settings, which were all painted and constructed at the post and which were highly appreciated.

The actor-manager, Dr. Ryan, himself took the title role, playing the part of "Mr. Posket." His rendition of the part was a delight and showed a keen talent and insight into the essence of dramatic art, which is a result of study, professional experience and a good amount of work in the field. Lieut. W. F. L. Simpson, portraying "Cis Farrington," a fourteen-year-old boy, was exceptionally good, and he rendered the character so forcibly and with so much fun that the applause of the audience was his at every entrance and every speech.

"Mr. Bullamy," a magistrate, was played by Lieut. L. H. Cook, and to say "played" does not do him justice; he acted, looked and lived his character. Lieut. J. W. Simons, as "Isadore," portrayed an ideal French waiter, while his proprietor, "Blond," Lieut. C. W. Elliott, who also doubled as "Lugg," an Irish policeman, was decidedly exciting and amusing. French (when he was not Irish). Capt. E. H. Harris also doubled the clerk of the court and "Inspector Messier," and was well received; while Dr. C. G. Snow was called in during three rehearsals to render "Wyke" and "Harris," the policemen, both done in an excellent manner.

As "Mrs. Posket," the feminine lead, which is a very difficult part, being a feeder for the others, did extremely well and was well received. Her exit at the end of the first act was the cleverest bit of acting in the play. "Charlotte Verrinder," "Mrs. Posket's" sister, of the "Comedy Flirt Class," was portrayed by Mrs. C. M. Gordon, who demonstrated considerable dramatic ability. Mrs. C. W. Elliott, as "Beatrice Tomlinson," the music teacher, the ingenue lead, was as successful playing opposite "Cis Farrington" as could be desired; while Mrs. A. F. Dannemiller portrayed a very amusing and demure "maid."

The benefit for the Army and Navy Relief Fund was certainly well rewarded, but the pleasure given to the people at these two nights, especially the enjoyment of the men, was well worth the untiring efforts of the cast. The reception given by the 2d Cavalry, both at the performance and to the members of the cast, will long be remembered.

The 6th Infantry and more plays are to follow. Dr. Ryan has promised to stage "The Man on the Box" or "The College Widow" when he has finished and produced the minstrel show by the enlisted men, which will be the next attraction; but rehearsals for this are interrupted at present by detached service of the garrison at the lake stations and in the field, only three

companies of the regiment and the band being now present at the post.

FORT WILLIAMS GARDEN PARTY.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 16, 1911.

On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 9, Fort Williams was the scene of the annual garden party for the Army Relief Society, and its success was greater than even the most optimistic had anticipated. A conservative estimate of 3,000 was put on the attendance, drawn from well known residents of Portland and surrounding cities and summer resorts, whose automobiles and carriages completely filled all the roads on the reservation. The picturesque post was at its best, and the many tastefully decorated booths added greatly to the attractive scene. During the entire afternoon the band rendered selections, and at retreat full dress parade, followed by Butts Manual, proved of great interest to the immense throngs which lined both sides of the parade.

The visitors' attention on entering was first drawn to the refreshment booth, where lemonade, ale (glacier) and beer (cool) were very popular beverages in this state where prohibition holds sway. Mrs. Cloke presided here and was assisted by a number of Portland's best known society people. Going further one came upon the "polls," where votes for the various companies were shamelessly bought and sold for five cents each. Suffragettes were much in evidence, led thither by anxious company officers, who did not scruple to influence prospective voters. Toward the end of the afternoon this particular spot was the center of interest, and great excitement prevailed, due to the rivalry of the two companies, whose adherents added a hundred votes at a time to the ever-increasing returns. Almost \$175 was realized here alone.

Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, to whose efforts and the work of the other ladies on the post entire credit is due for the success of the affair, presided over the Japanese tea garden, the quiet and repose of which was in great contrast to the noisy voting just beyond. Mrs. Newcomb was assisted by Mesdames Babcock, Brown, Cravens, Taylor and Fuller.

Needless to say, the candy booth and the ice-cream booth were centers of attraction. The former was in charge of Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Wildrick and Mrs. Acheson, and completely sold out its large stock of sweet things before the afternoon had worn away, and the latter, in care of Mrs. Beckham, Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Frazer, had to send an emergency call to town for more ice-cream.

A large, circular pond had been built, and filled with pond lilies and such flowers, was an object of much admiration. Miss Newcomb and Mrs. Gage, assisted by a corps of pretty flower girls, amassed great wealth for the society before night-fall, and left nothing in the pond but a lone frog and a single lily.

A novel feature of this garden party was Toyland, where children, great and small, revelled in all sorts of amusements. Mrs. Church, very much disguised as "the old woman who lived in a shoe," had about fifteen children of the post in costumes representing the classic characters of the nursery. A large red and blue cage to hold all the children, was a charming center for this pretty scene. Mr. Paul Herman and Capt. D. Y. Beckham made \$41 on a beautiful lamp by raffing it. Besides being so successful from the point of view of the visitors, the garden party was a success financially, over \$839 being cleared for the society.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Fuller. Mrs. Church gave a delightful dance on Aug. 14 for Mrs. Glasgow's guests, the Misses Starr, Wilmer and Sinnickson. Mrs. Church was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Newcomb and the young ladies for whom the dance was given. Miss Newcomb entertained the people on the post, and a number of Portland people, at a tennis tea on Aug. 14. Mrs. Austin Brown and Miss Brown are spending the week at Colonel Newcomb's.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 16, 1911.

Last Thursday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Johnson were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Major and Mrs. F. S. Folz and Major and Mrs. F. A. Winter. Capt. J. R. Lindsey left last Thursday for Camp Perry, Ohio, where he is acting as adjutant during the rifle competition. Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews returned Friday and spent several days here as the guest of Captain Kirkpatrick. Captain Andrews has a four years' detail at Albany, N.Y., in charge of Militia.

Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Garrard gave a delightful party on their lawn. It was a camp supper and served from a camp stove, while the tables were under tents. All the officers and ladies from the post were present and several guests from town. The 15th Cavalry band played throughout the evening. Lieut. Y. S. Foster left Friday for Camp Perry, where he has a detail in charge of targets. Mrs. Young and small daughter spent the week-end as the guest of Miss Garrard. Capt. Warren Dean has recently written some scenes for the Solax Moving Picture Company. His pictures are being shown on Friday evening at the Solax Moving Picture Theatre in Washington. As the pictures are all military subjects they will prove interesting not only to the officers in the post, but to the Army at large.

On Saturday afternoon a polo game was played on the post field. Afterward Mesdames Johnson and Folz served tea. The officers at the target range were hosts at dinner last Thursday. Mrs. Dean, mother of Captain Dean; Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster and Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett were the guests. Colonel Garrard left Saturday for Camp Perry. Capt. George T. Langhorne and Frank R. McCoy have recently been visitors on the post.

One hundred and thirty Militia officers came out from Washington on Sunday and are in camp on the drill ground. Last night the officers of the post paid them a formal call. The band played there during the evening. General Harries is in command. Major and Mrs. F. S. Folz, Brig. Gen. G. H. Torrey and Lieut. H. P. Birmahd, Med. Corps, are Med. Corps guests at dinner last night. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett entertained Miss Garrard and Major Allen, Med. Corps, at dinner Saturday evening. Captain Dean spent the week-end in New York city. Miss Jeanette Allen left yesterday for Atlantic City. From there she will go to Boston. Miss Daccha Allen returned from Atlantic City yesterday.

A tennis tournament is scheduled to start to-day. Most of the officers and several of the ladies will play in it. Troops A and C, that have been on the target range at Edsalls, Va., since July 1, will return to the post to-day or to-morrow, and Troops B and D will take their places. The officers returning are Captains Lindsey and Dean. Lieutenants Moose and Rumbough. Teh officers going are Captain Smithers, Lieutenants Overton, Foster, MacNeill and Barnett. Lieutenant Chaffee has received his orders for the French School of Riding at Saumur. He expects to leave next month.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 14, 1911.

Capt. Parker Hitt and his bride were guests of Mrs. H. A. Greene on Friday. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram entertained Capt. and Mrs. Hitt and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Tanner, of Indianapolis. Captain Hitt is visiting his mother and father, and is en route to Fort Leavenworth, where he goes to the Signal School for duty.

Thursday evening was spent very delightfully at Miss Virginia Gerhardt's, where vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. George B. Jones, Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Jr., Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Sr.

Col. Thomas J. Cruise, C.Q.M. of the Department, was a visitor at the post on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Reed entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. H. A. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy was host at a very enjoyable theater party and supper on Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Reed and Miss Gerhardt. Lieut. Roger Powell, C.E., is a guest of Mrs. Charles Gerhardt and family for a few days. He is en route to West Point as instructor at the Academy. Mr. Walter L. Reed left on Friday for a week's visit to Washington, D.C.; also to visit his mother, who has a cottage at Blue Ridge Summit. Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Sr., was the guest of Mrs. H. A. Greene on Sunday for breakfast.

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BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3211, Mr. Perkins.—Authorizing that commission of ensign be given midshipmen upon graduation from the Naval Academy.

S. 3218, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for the dedication of the Gettysburg National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pa.

S. 3249, Mr. Lodge.—That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to restore to the active list of commissioned medical officers of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, in a regular file at the time of such restoration next below that of all Regular officers of said corps with whom he graduated at the U.S. Army Medical School, an officer who of his own volition has resigned his commission in said corps: Provided, That said officer has successfully passed the examination for and has been commissioned in the U.S. Navy or the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service: And provided further, That said officer has successfully passed the examination for and has been promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, but to no higher grade in either of these services, said service to be included in computing longevity the same as service in the Army.

S. 3254, Mr. Penrose.—For the retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. Same as H.R. 13574.

H. Res. 277, Mr. Rothermel.—To suspend all killing of fur seals on the Seal Islands of Alaska for fifteen years.

H.R. 13532, Mr. Collier.—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the state of Mississippi.

H.R. 13533, Mr. Korbly.—Directing the Secretary of War to restore all monuments and markers on battlefield of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to original locations.

H.R. 13534, Mr. Andrews.—To provide for the establishment of an annex to all National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

H.R. 13535, Mr. Harrison, of Mississippi.—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Gulfport, in the state of Mississippi.

H.R. 13564, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To purchase a painting of the several ships of the U.S. Navy known as the Squadron of Evolution and entitled, "Peace."

H.R. 13565, Mr. Stone.—Making appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois River at Spring Bay, Ill.

H.R. 13566, Mr. McCoy.—That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation, upon application and proof of identity, in the true name of such persons as enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army or Navy during any war between the United States and any other nation or people and were honorably discharged therefrom. Applications for said certificates of discharge or amended orders of resignation may be made by or on behalf of persons entitled to them, but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence.

H.R. 13574, Mr. Bates.—That when an enlisted man shall have served twenty-five years either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or in all, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with seventy-five per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits and allowances he may then be entitled to, and that said allowances shall be as follows: Nine dollars and fifty cents per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That hereafter the computing of double time for service in the insular possessions of the United States shall be abolished: Provided further, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 13678, Mr. Richardson (by request).—That the staff officers on active and retired list of the U.S. Navy shall be designated and addressed in official orders, official correspondence and in the Navy Register by the rank they possess, or may hereafter possess, and in all respects in the manner that staff officers of the Army are now designated and addressed.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1911.

The event of the past week was the visit of Admiral Togo to the Academy. Although the Japanese Admiral remained only a few hours at the post, there was crowded into that brief time a number of the most attractive sights to be witnessed, sights which would ordinarily require a more extended visit.

The corps of cadets had been away overnight, and on their return to camp after the practice march no time was lost in preparation for a fitting reception for the famous Admiral. While the Cadet Battalion, under Colonel Sladen, was lined up on the grass plain, the Artillery took up a position on the main road; the escort of Cavalry, consisting of the detachment under Lieutenant DeArmond, accompanied the Superintendent to the wharf, where Captain Beacham had charge of the landing arrangements.

The Admiral made the trip from the city aboard the U.S.S. Mayflower, in command of Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., starting from the dock at the foot of West Eighty-sixth street, New York. Accompanying the Admiral were Commander Tanaguchi, his aid; Commander Hraga, the Japanese military attaché at Washington; Capt. Templem P. Potts, U.S.N.; Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale, Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U.S.N., and Lewis Nixon.

The escort of Cavalry presented sabers as the Admiral stepped ashore, where he was greeted by General Barry, and, with Commander Tanaguchi, entered the Superintendent's automobile, which was being waited by General Barry. Barry, and preceded by the escort of Cavalry, the party ascended the long, winding hill from the landing, noting en route the buildings in course of construction. As the head of the Cavalry escort reached the level the bugle rang out as a signal for the firing of the Admiral's salute from the battery drawn up on the road.

The Cadet Battalion presented arms as the visitors alighted at General Barry's quarters. After a brief stay, during which Mrs. and Miss Barry were presented, the inspection of buildings was begun. The visits to points of interest included the new chapel on the hillside and the old at the cemetery gate. The inspection of nearby buildings and points of interest occupied the time before luncheon, which was served at the Officers' Club. The visit to the encampment recalls the fact that distinguished visitors rarely come to the Point at this season, and seldom see the battalion in summer quarters.

The luncheon was attended by all of the officers on duty at the Academy, by the members of Admiral Togo's suite and by Commander Logan and the ranking officers of the Mayflower. As host General Barry proposed a toast to the Emperor of Japan, and one to Admiral Togo. The Admiral proposed the

health of President Taft. At 2:55 was held a review of the battalion in honor of Admiral Togo. The review was held on the grass plain. The naval ensign of Japan occupied a position near that of the Admiral. The day was perfect, the review executed in a manner to call forth the highest praise from Admiral Togo. He is said to have stated it was one of the finest sights that he had seen on his travels.

Following the review came the reception at the quarters of the Superintendent, where the officers and ladies of the post had the opportunity of shaking the hand of the Admiral. At the reception the refreshments were served on the lawn, the tents used for the purpose having been covered with American flags. This function lasted for two hours, and when the escort formed and preceded the party to the wharf, where the Mayflower was boarded, the return to the city made and the Admiral again entertained at the close of a busy day.

The laconic replies given by the distinguished guest to attempts at interviews, as published in the daily press, excited curiosity as to the nature of the adjectives which would be found to describe his impressions of the visit here. According to the same authority they were most appreciative. "The greatest military institution in the world"; "one of the finest sights which he had seen on his travels"; "great and fine." West Point should be satisfied to have won such high encomiums from such discerning lips.

The members of the First Class left on Sunday morning for their visit of a week to Sandy Hook. The Sunday morning service, conducted by ex-Chaplain Pierce, was held out of doors at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Nelly, with Cadet Hyatt, and Mrs. Charles Dick, with her son, Cadet Carl Dick, were hosts and hostesses at recent hops. The Misses Jordan, Miley, Cress, Barrette, Whiteside and Botsch were a few among the guests. Lieut. Paul Larned, 5th Inf., son of the late Colonel Larned, stopped over Sunday at the Point. Lieutenant Larned's marriage to Miss Cecilia Davenport, of West Virginia, will occur very shortly. He will report among the new detail. Mrs. John Byrne, of Buffalo, whose son, Cadet Louis Byrne, is a member of the Third Class, has been making a visit to the post and vicinity, first as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nelly, and later with a party of friends at "The Rocks," at Highland Falls. Mrs. Byrne left on Sunday for her home, Buffalo, N.Y. Mrs. Nelly will be the guest of Mrs. Byrne shortly.

A review for the visiting inspector, Colonel Chase, was held last Wednesday afternoon.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 14, 1911.

Battery A, of the Kansas National Guard, began their march Aug. 7 from Topeka, Kas., to Fort Riley to attend the School of Instruction. One hundred horses were necessary to carry the battery and haul the wagon trains.

At a hotly contested game Sunday, at the Soldiers' Home diamond, the Soldiers' Home team defeated the 13th Infantry team by 5 to 4. It required ten innings to settle the dispute. Troop E, 15th Cav., won in its second game Sunday at Lansing by a score of 5 to 2. Not until the eighth inning was Lansing able to score. For the soldiers Kern pitched a good game, allowing nine hits, three of which were for three bases. He gave four men bases on hits by pitched balls and struck out eight men. The 15th Cavalry troopers were out Tuesday for practical instruction drills, tent pitching and saber exercises. The post Q.M. has been allowed \$135 to purchase newspapers and periodicals for the post library in Union Hall for the fiscal year.

Major C. G. Riley, Q.M., arrived Monday. Major E. L. Munson has left on five days' visit with friends and relatives. Miss Kathleen Clark entertained a number of friends Tuesday at a most enjoyable dinner. Capt. Charles B. Clark, 14th Inf., wife and small son Jocelyn have arrived here and have been assigned quarters on Meade avenue. Capt. W. S. Valentine, 14th Cav., arrived Tuesday from Manila, P.I., to enter the Army Service School. Capt. W. G. Caples, C.E., left Wednesday for a ten days' visit with relatives in Glasgow, Mo.

Miss Ruth Fessler, of Sherman, Texas, was the complimented guest at a dinner given Wednesday by Miss Kathleen Clark. Lieut. C. H. Morrow left Saturday for Frankfort, Ky., on a militia detail. Capt. G. W. Moses, 15th Cav., has returned from the Philippines. Capt. J. P. Morrow, 12th Inf., has arrived from Manila, P.I. Miss Elnora Lenihan has gone to Fort Riley, Kas., to be the guest of her father, Major M. J. Lenihan, who is on duty with the Kansas National Guard. Lieut. G. E. Humphrey, C.E., has gone to Hiawatha, Kas., to spend the week-end with friends. Lieut. E. H. Tarbuton, 13th Inf., has left for a month's visit with relatives and friends in the Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., area.

St. Rt. Myer W. Wilson, Co. I, Battalion of Engineers, has gone to Fort Myer, Va., to take the examination for a commission. Mr. O. R. Cole, paymaster's clerk, has left for Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. H. C. M. Supple, 26th Inf., has gone to Fort Bradley, Mich. Lieuts. W. J. O'Loughlin, 13th Inf., and Philip Morrow, 15th Cav., and their wives and children are enjoying the Ozarks. They have rigged out a boat and are drifting with the current down the White River, taking in the sights and fishing as they drift. They expect to cover 200 miles before they end their outing. Capt. H. B. Nelson left Friday for a short stay in Sacket Harbor, N.Y. Lieutenant Johnson left Saturday for several weeks' stay in St. Paul, Minn. Lieutenant Persons has gone to Cheyenne, Wyo., for a brief stay. Captain Wygant left Saturday for Detroit, Mich. Lieutenant Goodwin has gone to Albany, N.Y., to spend a short time with relatives. Capt. I. C. Jenks has gone to Oswego, N.Y., to be the guest of relatives. Lieutenant Danforth left Saturday for Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Williams has gone to St. Paul, Minn., for a few weeks' stay with friends and relatives. City fire fighting coupled with supper twirling, enabled Troop E to defeat a team of the 13th Infantry at the post Thursday afternoon by a score of 5 to 1. Kern, for the troopers, allowed but six widely scattered hits. Dalsen, for the 13th, also pitched a consistent game.

Upon returning from the maneuver camp at San Antonio Thursday McCormick went to the stables at Fort Leavenworth to see his horses, which had been shipped here with the rest of his equipment about July 1. The animals were not to be found, and upon inquiry it was learned that a local negro had gone to the car, when the horses were unloaded, and had claimed that he was in Captain McCormick's stables and wished to take the animals to the barn. They were turned over to him and nothing has been heard of the negro since.

Lieut. E. K. Sterling left Sunday for San Antonio, Texas, en route to Denver for station. Miss Elizabeth Evans entertained with a most attractive luncheon Thursday at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Evans, in compliment to her guest, Miss Marjory McCord, of Omaha, when the guests included Miss Elizabeth Hanson, Miss Kathleen Lenihan, Miss Frances Bradley, Miss Georgia Fuller, Miss Frances Morris and Miss Margaret Normoyle.

Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Miss Elnora Lenihan entertained with a delightful chaffing-dish supper after a swimming party Wednesday night at the post gymnasium. The guests repaired to the quarters of Major Lenihan and among the guests were Miss Lydia, Mary and Lottie Fuller; Miss Griffin, the Misses Littlebrand, Lieut. John Chambers, Lieut. F. C. Test, Lieut. Stanley Wood, Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Mr. Arthur O'Keefe and Mr. Samuel Fuller.

Thieves broke into the main building of the post exchange Wednesday night and took more than \$100 worth of tobacco.

Col. F. H. French has left for Washington, D.C., for duty at the Army War College. Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 13th Inf., left Thursday for Camp Perry. Mrs. E. H. Nelson has gone to Colorado to remain for several months. Lieutenant Foster, who has been ill in his quarters, is able to be out. Capt. W. G. Caples has gone for a short visit with relatives in Glasgow, Mo. Capt. William H. Moncrief has returned from San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman and family, of the post. Miss Margaret Buffington and the Misses Brownie and Getty Norman were among the guests at a Kensington given by Miss Lucile Lambert at her home in the city Monday afternoon. Lieutenant Fisk has gone to San Antonio. Lieut. G. H. Williams has left for a short stay at Bismarck, S.D. Lieut. and Mrs. Steever left Friday for Fort D. A. Russell to

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visit friends for a short time. Capt. O. F. Marshall has gone to Rock Island, Ill. Lieutenant Fravel left Friday for Helena, Mont. Capt. C. L. Andrews has gone to Rock Island for a brief stay. Lieutenant Goodwin left Friday for a brief visit with relatives at Watertown, N.Y. Captain Jenks has left for a few weeks' visit with friends at Albany, N.Y. Captain Nelson has gone to Watertown, N.Y., for a short stay.

Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., entertained with a musical Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr. Lieut. E. A. Jeune, 13th Inf., is in Chicago and will attend the international aviation meet. Lieutenant Persons has gone to Cheyenne on visit. Miss Virginia Tarr, sister of Mrs. Robert Howell, will attend Pelham Manor, near New York, this year. Miss Georgia Fuller will go to St. Mary's College, at Rawlins, N.C., during the coming year. Mrs. T. L. Slavens has returned from an extended trip and visit to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Carey.

In a pitchers' battle at the Soldiers' Home grounds Saturday afternoon the Home team won from the 13th Infantry team by a score of 8 to 3.

Lieut. W. B. Phillips, 27th Inf., has arrived here to enter the Signal School.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 16, 1911.

Although the program for August is crowded every day brings an announcement of some new function, suggested by the arrival of more visitors at Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, the officers and West Point cadets being our honored guests here for this week. They landed Sunday for a week's target practice, Capt. J. P. Robinson, of our post, being designated umpire.

The departure of Col. J. V. White and family on Wednesday for their new home at Fort Hamilton has been deeply regretted by members of both garrisons. The last reception and hop given at their hospitable home was one of the pretty affairs of late. The grounds were lighted by electricity and the Fort Hamilton band played their choicest selections. A large number of guests were present besides the officers and ladies of the two posts.

At a tea and garden party given by the officers and their wives of Fort Hancock, who are "left behind" in the changing of the staff and headquarters from Hancock to Hamilton, Mrs. White was the honor guest and the recipient of a very beautiful silver salad bowl presented by them. The band played on the lawn, and delicious punch and cake were served from under a pretty awning where tables were laid decorated with flowers, after which all adjourned to witness the farewell review of the troops by Colonel White.

Mrs. Donavin's cousin, Miss Willets, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is making a short visit in the post. Mrs. Rand and her house guest, Mrs. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, have returned from a trip to Lake Champlain and Lake George; Major Rand also returned from his leave spent in New England. Mrs. Schwartz was hostess for the Post Bridge Club on Monday evening, Aug. 14, two pretty prizes being won by Mrs. Grieg and Mr. L. A. Wagenhals, of New York. After the game other guests were invited in for a midnight supper, among whom were Colonel White, Mrs. Feister and Miss Weddell, of New Orleans; Capt. and Mrs. DeSotom, Miss Thornton, of Dallas; Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. Donavin and Miss Willets, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Pelot, Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, Mrs. Shaw, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hill, of Baltimore, house guests with Major and Mrs. Rand; Mrs. and Miss Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Grieg, Dr. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, and Miss Selby, of San Francisco.

At a very pleasant meeting of the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. DeSombre her sister, Miss Thornton, was hostess on Tuesday, when the highest score was made by Miss Selby, who was given a pretty Chinese embroidered quartet cloth. On Friday, Aug. 11, the ordnance bachelors gave a most elaborate dinner for the benefit of the bachelors, Lieutenants Burns, Rutherford, McIntosh, Eaton and Nix were hosts for Major and Mrs. Hoffer, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Donavin, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Pelot, Misses Dunn, Willets, Vermilye, Jaubert and Oliphant. Capt. Alfred Mason has returned from a three weeks' leave, bringing home with him his sister, Miss Mason.

The most interesting bit of news was the announcement at a recent dinner of the engagement of Miss Helen T. Writner, of Mahwah, N.J., to Lieutenant Miles, and he has been much congratulated by his friends. Miss Writner is a pretty blonde and was much admired during her recent visit in our post.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 15, 1911.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. R. Pope entertained delightfully at bridge in compliment to her sister, Miss Julia Pope, who has been her guest for some time. The first prize, a parasol, was won by Mrs. Huston; the second, a box of handkerchiefs, by Mrs. Boyd. Delicious refreshments were served. Among others present were Mesdames Bowles, Linsly, Castleman, Boyd, Wilson, Huston, Cowan, Müller, Cavanaugh, Fleming, Godson, Cornell, Stotsenberg, Cartmell, Collins, Mayo, Wilson, Syner and Miss Burgess. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Pope entertained at a very pretty dinner, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh and Lieutenant Adair. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had as their guests at dinner Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Hay, Mr. Wren Hay and Captain Oden.

Friday afternoon Dr. Sheep left for Pine Camp, where he has been detailed during the maneuvers there. The same afternoon Dick Hay left for Pine Camp to join his father, Major Hay, who is the chief quartermaster of the maneuvers. From there he will go directly to State College, Pa., where he will be a student. Miss Kitty Wilson, who has been Mrs. Hay's guest for two weeks, left for her home Thursday. Mrs. Moore and son, John, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Moore's brother, Dr. Glascock, spent a week here as the guests of Mrs. Bowles and Colonel Jones. Mrs. Collins returned to Washington Tuesday after a pleasant visit to her daughter, Mrs. Cartmell. Mrs. W. R. Pope and daughter, Virginia, accompanied by Miss Pope, left the post Monday for Tennessee, where Mrs. Pope will visit her parents for several months. Wren Hay, who has been recuperating from a recent operation for appendicitis, returned to Montreal on Saturday. Lieut. Cushing Hartwell, recently assigned to this regiment, reported for duty Thursday.

Sunday evening a jolly party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Lieutenants Richard, King and Kinard, drove out to Mallet's Bay and spent the afternoon and evening there, having supper in true picnic style. Mrs. Van Deusen was hostess at a charming dinner Monday, when their guests were Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Müller and Major Paxton. Monday afternoon Mrs. Bowles was hostess at a pleasant tea, after which many of the guests played bridge. The honor guest was Mrs. Moore, her house guest. Among her other guests were Mesdames Van Deusen, Ryan, Mayo, Boyd, Müller, Stotsenberg, Luhn, Stevens, Cartmell, Pope, Collins, Parker, Miss Ord and Miss Ryan. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Godson entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Moore. Delicious refreshments were served. Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Müller and Lieutenant Hartwell were guests. Major Paxton was host Friday at a charming dinner, when his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan and

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Miss Burgess, of Burlington, and Captain Wallach, Lieutenant Whiting and Lieutenant Green. Mrs. Godson was hostess on Tuesday at a most enjoyable bridge, to meet her sister, Mrs. Mulford. The first prize, a silver plaque, was won by Mrs. Stevens; the second, a pair of silk stockings, by Mrs. Fleming; the third, two packs of cards, by Mrs. Parker. Delicious refreshments were served. Her guests included all the ladies who play bridge.

Mrs. Moore and son, John, accompanied by Mrs. Moore's brother, Dr. Glasscock, left Monday for Washington, D.C. Lieut. N. A. Cartmell left during the week to spend a week at West Point before going to Barnesville, Ga. Mrs. Mulford, of Washington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Godson, and family. Lieutenants Richard and Whiting left Tuesday for Camp Perry, where they have been detailed for duty "sand rattling." Lieutenant Mayo left Wednesday for a short detail at Fort Myer, Va.

Saturday afternoon Miss Stevens entertained all the young ladies and bachelors in the post and a few guests from town at a pretty tea, in honor of Miss Armstrong, of Montreal, who was her guest for the hop Saturday. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained all the ladies in the post at a pleasant tea as a farewell compliment to Mrs. Cartmell, who, with her children, left Sunday for Barnesville, Ga., where Lieutenant Cartmell is now detailed. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Godson entertained at dinner Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Lieutenant Kinard. Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Parker entertained at bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Moore and Colonel Jones. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. Godson, Mrs. Mulford, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Huston, Lieutenants Colley and Hartwell.

The three squadrons made their three-day practice marches during last week. Each squadron camped at Shelbourne, and several of the ladies drove out and had dinner at various times. Captain Boyd left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, where he will attend the school. Ben Grimes is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fleming, and family. Miss King, sister of Lieutenant King, arrived Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb and family arrived Monday.

The Vermont rifle team have been assigned one of the old artillery barracks and are now in the rifle range here. Lieutenant Castleman, of this regiment, is the coach.

Mrs. O'Donnell, mother of Lieutenant O'Donnell, arrived in the post on Tuesday. Monday afternoon Mrs. Boyd entertained informally at bridge, when her guests were Mesdames Stotsenberg, Mayo, Godson, Mulford, Blaine and Wilson.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Aug. 12, 1911.

Mrs. Berthoff, wife of Lieutenant Berthoff, and Miss Gillette, wife of Midshipman Gillette, of the Colorado, are stopping in Bremerton. Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, commanding the Third Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, gave a party on board his vessel, the Lawrence, Thursday evening, to announce his engagement to Miss Anna Weller, daughter of Judge Weller, of San Francisco. The commanding officer's quarters were beautifully decorated with flags unfurled, and at the close of the announcement the strings on the flags were pulled and all the flags in the messroom were unfurled, making a most beautiful and pleasing sight. The guests present were Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, Capt. R. S. Culp, Capt. H. G. Brown, Capt. E. R. Keller, Capt. S. E. Cassidy, Ensigns J. H. Mayfield, J. P. Kilpatrick and H. G. Gearing.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting and Lieut. and Mrs. B. M. Griswold. Mr. Realy, of Chicago, is the guest of Ensign S. E. Holliday, fleet engineer on board the Whipple.

Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams entertained Tuesday evening at hearts. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Miss Nicholson, of San Francisco, Paymaster and Mrs. Wallace, of Annapolis, Md., Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Bradshaw, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. H. M. Brown, Paymaster Bright, Lieutenant Little, Lieutenant Gardner, Ensign Gross, of the Rowan, and Lieutenant Kilgore, U.S.M.C. Miss Helen Baily, guest of her sister, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Seth Williams, U.S.M.C., left Tuesday for her home in San Francisco. Miss McDermott, the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, left Monday for her home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Steekle, wife of Ensign Steekle, of the destroyer Stewart, is a guest at the yard. Mrs. Nelson, wife of Ensign E. E. Nelson, formerly of Tacoma, engineer officer of the destroyer Hull, returned last week from Dietrich.

Capt. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Pond were guests of General Metcalf at Fernhurst, on Bainbridge Island, Monday. Asst. Naval Constr. John Walsh and Mrs. Walsh returned Friday from a day's trip to Mt. Rainier. Mrs. McCormick, wife of Lieut. Frank McCormick, of the Second Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and Mrs. Sander, wife of Lieutenant Sander, of the Truxtun, are guests at the yard.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson gave a large party on the lawn in front of the captain of the yard's quarters Saturday. Mrs. Cottman, wife of Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Doven, wife of Col. C. A. Doven, Mrs. E. C. Cook, poured tea, and Mrs. Evans, wife of Dr. Sheldon Evans, of the Pennsylvania, served punch. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Comdr. L. C. Richardson. The guests included Miss Nicholson, of California, Miss Connolly, Mrs. H. Brown, Ensign Holliday, Lieutenants Kilgore and Gardner.

In honor of Mrs. Miller, wife of Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Paymaster Nicholson, entertained at bridge Monday afternoon. The guests included Mrs. Miller, Mrs. C. A. Doven, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Miss Nicholson, of Oakland, Cal., Mrs. I. I. Yates and Mrs. Hilary Williams.

Miss Biva Nicholson, a guest at the home of her brother, Paymaster Nicholson, for several weeks, left Friday for her home at Oakland, Cal. Master Harry Llewellyn Bixby returned Wednesday from a visit at the home of relatives at Los Angeles, Cal. Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans entertained at dinner on board the Pennsylvania Monday for Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and their house guest, Mrs. Bush, of Rodondo Beach, Cal., Paymaster and Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson.

Mrs. Doven, wife of Col. C. A. Doven, entertained delightfully at bridge Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Merrill Miller. Other guests who played bridge were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Wallace, of Annapolis, Md., wife of Paymaster V. L. Wallace, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Mrs. Hilary Williams, Mrs. Bush, of California, Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, Mrs. Frank C. Cook and Mrs. R. M. Griswold.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Moses announce the birth of a daughter.

tor, Jane Moses, at their home in Bremerton, Friday, Aug. 11. The wardroom officers of the Colorado entertained at dinner Thursday for the wives and families of the officers of the ship. The guests were Mrs. George Wilson and little Miss Nancy, Mrs. George Dyer and little Miss Bettie, Mrs. Dyer's mother, Mrs. Bell, from the East, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff and Mrs. Hilary Williams.

Dr. and Mrs. Keith, of Port Orchard, formerly of Kansas City, gave a delightful clam bake at Row Point. The guests from the yard were Capt. and Mrs. Pond, Col. and Mrs. Doven, Misses Ruth and Fay Doven, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Keith and Miss Keeler, of Kansas City, Ensigns Lafrenz, Rice and Spore, of the Pennsylvania, and a number of other Seattle and Port Orchard guests.

Ships carrying 40,000 tons of Virginia coal are on their way from the East coast to this yard. The cruiser Colorado is now at the yard undergoing a week's repairs, consisting of the strengthening of her cage mast and minor repairs. She is also giving the Carbonado (Wash.) coal a port test. The ship leaves to-day for a test of the Roslyn (Wash.) coal, returning to the yard about Aug. 16 to complete repairs, and in company with the West Virginia will leave the Sound for the South. After target practice, the latter part of September, the two vessels will sail for Honolulu for a month's cruise. The Pacific Torpedo Fleet left the navy yard Tuesday for Astoria, Ore. The destroyers Goldsborough and Farragut remained behind for a few weeks' repairs.

The battleship Oregon went into drydock at the yard Wednesday afternoon for cleaning and scraping and the renewal of two plates. While she is in dock her stores are being placed aboard, and she will go out next Monday. The Oregon will go into commission in first reserve in about two weeks. Capt. C. F. Pond, commanding officer of the Pennsylvania, will be in command of the first reserve, consisting of the Pennsylvania, Oregon and St. Louis, at the present, and later the Charleston, Galveston, Milwaukee and Chattanooga will be added as completed.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1911.

The San Francisco will be undocked and go into commission Friday, and will carry out an experimental caisson which has just been completed. She will also be used as a mine and target ship. The quarantine placed on the admiral's quarters, St. Helena, in July, was raised Monday by Admiral Marshall, as all are convalescing. There were one hundred and twenty-five cases of typhoid fever, with only one death, and the disease is considered practically stamped out.

A delightful dinner to Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller was given at the Marine Barracks Monday by the bachelor officers. Pink asters and smilax were the graceful decorations, and the guests included Major and Mrs. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Captain Lee, Civil Engineer Cooke, Mrs. McLean, Miss Seidt and Miss Morris, of Washington, Lieutenants Harrington, Davis and Douredoure.

The hospital stewards gave a farewell dinner Wednesday evening at the hospital for Steward Henry P. Knowles and Mrs. Knowles. The mess room was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, pennants and flowers, and the table with carnations and ferns. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Orville T. Hundy, Mr. and Mrs. Aesa G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel V. Pearson, Miss Louise Lufsey, Miss Louise Moore, Miss Mayme Cosgrove, Miss Sarah Jones, Hospital Stewards Robert Duncan, Norman Saunders, Sergeant Michael Ryan and George Lufsey. Steward Knowles has been attached to the hospital two years, and his orders for the Louisiana are regretted by many friends.

Ensign Harold McKittick was host at an attractive tea on the Louisiana for Mrs. Russell and her daughter, Miss Gary, of South Carolina, Miss Doniphane, of Alexandria, Miss Rucker, of Washington, Miss Webb, of Norfolk, Miss Cary, of Washington, and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. William Blow, of Sussex, who has been at the Lynnhaven several days, has left to spend the remainder of the summer in Maine. Mrs. Walter McLean, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis B. Miller, who recently arrived at the Marine Barracks from Culebra, Porto Rico.

Mrs. Lily Leigh entertained informally at her home, The Bungalow, Dunmore street, Tuesday evening, for Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Madame Adelina Ruggieri delighted everyone with her exquisite voice. Lieut. and Mrs. Basil G. Moon, who have been the guests of the Hon. and Mrs. John B. Moon at their country home, near Charlottesville, Va., have returned to Fort Howard.

Soon after the Attorney General passes upon the deed the property of the remount station, near Front Road, York, will belong to the U.S. Government. Twenty-two thousand dollars will be used to improve it and build a high fence, to be used as a corral. The Government offers many inducements to farmers to raise horses suitable for Army purposes, and the Cavalry association offers a handsome silver cup for the best horse to be shown at the halter in the charger class. There are now about 225 horses at the station from three to seven years old.

Constr. and Mrs. Allan Chaney attended the recent tennis tournament in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and children are spending the summer at Fincastle, Va. Midan, L. C. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn, whose marriage recently occurred in London, are guests at the Lynnhaven. Midan, and Mrs. P. T. Wright and Ensign and Mrs. Louis Guilliver are at the same hotel. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig is spending a short time in Norfolk.

Mrs. William Old and Mrs. William Day left last week for Winchester, Va.

Ensign Robert Young has arrived at the Naval Hospital for treatment. Among those attending the Saturday hop at the Chamberlin were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Lieut. and Mrs. William Porter, Midan, and Mrs. Dunn, Minon, and Mrs. P. T. Wright. Bond and Mrs. Bessie Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Bowers and family have returned to the Chelsea, Portsmouth, from Willoughby Beach. Miss Bessie Kelly was the guest of Miss Josephine Wrenn, Willoughby Beach, for the week-end. Ensign Vaughn V. Woodward, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Holson, Ghent, has left for the Woodward and Vaughn, Jr., will remain until the end of the summer.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1911.

The 29th Infantry band arrived on the post Thursday, Aug. 3, from regimental headquarters at Fort Jay. Two full dress parades have been held, and were well attended by people from the post and Youngstown. On both occasions the battalion, with the Machine-gun Platoon, made an excellent showing and were highly complimented. The band gives excellent concerts daily.

The two companies from Fort Porter that have been here for their annual target practice left Aug. 2. Capt. H. C. Clement, jr., 29th Inf., commanded the Provisional Battalion. There was a large dance at Fort Niagara Beach the evening of July 31 and a number of people from the post attended and spent a most enjoyable evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Conger gave an informal tea on Friday to their guests, Captain Conger's mother, Mrs. and Miss Keller. Among those invited were Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Goodwyn, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Wagner and her sister, Miss Green. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller are entertaining Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker and Mr. Baker, also Lieutenant Miller's brother, who is here on leave.

Capt. and G. 29th Infantry, returned Aug. 6 from a five-day hike. The companies were in excellent condition and high spirits. Co. F, 29th Infantry, commanded by Captain Conger, left Aug. 9 on their practice march. Captain Conger's company made an excellent record at the recent target practice, one that he and the entire regiment have every reason to be proud of.

Mrs. Goodwyn and her two little daughters left Wednesday to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Samuel, at Fort Porter. Mrs. Goodwyn will remain there until Lieutenant Goodwyn returns from Fort Leavenworth, where he is attending the schools. Miss Garrett, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett for the past few weeks, left for her home in Wisconsin on Tuesday.

On Wednesday afternoon Gen. and Mrs. Auman gave a tea from 4 to 6 at their country home on the Niagara River road. Among the Army people present were Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Lark, Mrs. Winans, Miss Winans and

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Mrs. Osborn. Sandwiches and punch, ices and cake were served on the lawn. Mrs. Winans and her two daughters, who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Auman, left the 11th to meet Captain Winans in Detroit, Mich., where they will visit Captain Winans's family, afterward going to the seashore before returning to Chester, Pa., where Captain Winans has a college detail at the Chester Military Academy.

A large picnic was held at Fort Niagara Beach on Aug. 10 and many residents of the post attended the affair. The 29th Infantry band furnished excellent concert music. A dance was held in the pavilion and many enjoyed the popular amusement.

Yesterday Lieut. and Mrs. Miller gave a riding party, their guests going on horseback and in carriages to the country. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt took a party of friends to Olcott Beach in the launch belonging to Co. G, 29th Infantry. They dined at the hotel and went bathing. Their guests were Mrs. and Miss Ewing, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Aug. 13, 1911.

Street cars are now in operation in Sheridan and between the post and Sheridan. They are commodious cars, run over well ballasted tracks, and are mightily appreciated by those who go to the city for business or pleasure. The terminal at the post, which is to be a loop near the post exchange building with an attractive little station, is not yet finished, and it may be a month before it can be completed, because of a delay in the receipt of materials.

This week has marked the departure of Capt. John L. Jordan and Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr., both of whom have been detailed in the Quartermaster Department, and Capt. J. G. Hannah, who goes to the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. These officers and their families will be greatly missed by the garrison.

Capt. James H. Como, promoted from lieutenant, 25th Inf., Mrs. Como and Master Jim arrived Thursday and are with Captain Hegeman pending the fitting up of 23-A, which quarters they will occupy. Miss Adelaide Morrill, of Burlington, Vt., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson for several weeks, left Saturday for her home. Capt. Raymond Sheldon, who relinquished a detail as major of Philippine Scouts to return to the regiment, reached the post this afternoon and is enjoying a royal reception at the hands of his many good friends.

The braves of the Crow reservation have announced their fifth annual fair at Lodge Grass for Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive. The officers of the Fair Association are Leo Bad Horse, president; Edward Wolf, vice president; Hardford Bear Claw, secretary; and George Hill, treasurer. Live stock, horticultural and agricultural displays, races, dances, etc., are the features in which nearly 2,000 Indians participate. A goodly number from the post will be among the spectators.

Col. T. F. Davis and Capt. J. G. Hannah spent a couple of days fishing on the Little Big Horn and brought home about fifty pounds of fine native trout as an exhibit of the good time they had. Miss Fannie Hall, of Springfield, Mass., who has been touring the West, is a guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Axton.

The largest social affair of the week was the at home by Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ceol, who entertained a number of the officers and ladies and Miss Massey and Miss Gillette, from Sheridan, on Saturday night. Capt. Will L. Pyles, M.C., has gone to Fort D. A. Russell for temporary duty.

Sergt. Albert M. Wheeler, Co. H, 18th Inf., in point of service one of the oldest men in the regiment, re-enlisted yesterday and immediately availed himself of a four months' furlough.

Evenings are still so cool that big fires in the open grates are very acceptable. Capt. H. E. Hegeman, Lieut. J. M. Cummins and Mr. James H. Davis are on a hunting trip in Johnson county, looking for sage hens and grouse. Miss Pyles, who has been prominent in Brooklyn educational circles for many years, is visiting her nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 12, 1911.

The car line running into the post has been either partially or wholly tied up for some time; now the track is almost completed and the new cars add to the general comfort.

On Friday evening Mesdames Wright and Christie received in the hop room. The hall was filled with gay dancers, who found a delicious supper of chicken salad, sandwiches, coffee and beer awaiting them after the hop.

Col. Charles W. Mason has applied for leave with retirement upon completion of the leave. Mrs. Mason and family have been visiting for the past two months in Raleigh, N.C., among relatives. Major and Mrs. Wales made a flying trip to Menlo Park, where they went in search for a home. The Major expects to locate in Menlo Park.

Salinas has been the scene of much gaiety the week past. With its fair, horse races, Mardi Gras and crowds of visitors the little town was transformed into a bustling city. Many from the garrison took this occasion for a trip over the charming drive of twenty miles. The regimental band played the delighted throngs on Saturday evening, Aug. 5. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph entertained a merry party in their automobile. The run to Salinas was followed by a Spanish luncheon of tortillas, enchiladas and tamales. Among the guests were Mrs. Weeks, of Kansas City, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bracken.

Co. A is badly crippled at present with several of its baseball team in the hospital. Co. D defeated Co. A on Saturday with a score of 8 to 3.

Mrs. W. J. Davis is just able to be out after being housed for a week. Mrs. Wright has been a sufferer with a severe attack of lumbago, but is improving. Mrs. Merriman, too, has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Moller gave the second of a series of bridge teas in the solarium of Del Monte on the afternoon of Aug. 8. Her honor guest was Miss Copley, of San Diego, to whom she presented a beautiful brass basket. Major and Mrs. Sargent took a small party of friends with them on a motor trip to Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. Woodson were the only guests outside of the

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family. The weather and roads made the trip a thoroughly delightful one. The prettiest party of the week was a luncheon given by Mrs. Evans for Mrs. Weeks. The dining room was lovely in its soft, pink lights. The color scheme of pink was artistically carried through the entire luncheon. Some of those present were Mesdames Dolph, Merriman and Bracken. The 2d Battalion left on Monday for Gilling's Ranch, where it fires the field practice. After a three day stay the battalion returned to the Presidio. Mr. Conner, leader of the 8th Infantry band, is recovering from a facial operation. A small growth was removed and the wound is healing nicely. The Tuesday night shows in the Assembly Hall prove a big success. The chaplain is in charge. From half past seven until the eyes are weary the screen holds the attention. The choice of the pictures shown has been unusually entertaining. During Dr. Hathaway's absence his quarters are being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Woodson, who are here visiting Mr. Woodson's old regiment.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 17, 1911.

A large luncheon was given by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant on Wednesday, July 16, in honor of Admiral, Count Heihachiro Togo, of the Imperial Japanese navy. The Admiral arrived at 1 o'clock in the General's launch, Lieutenant Cheney, which had been sent to meet him at the New York Yacht Club's landing. Col. William M. Black and Capt. Charles W. Fenton, A.D.C., were the Admiral's escort to Governors Island. Awaiting the arrival of the distinguished guest on the pier were General Grant and his division staff; Brig. Gen. W. H. Verbeck, adjutant general representing the Governor of New York, who presented the Governor's compliments, speaking in the Japanese tongue; Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Mayor Gaynor, of New York, who arrived in a municipal steamer, and a large number of distinguished civilians, who came by boat from South Ferry.

Accompanied by his aids the Admiral landed and stood at attention during the salute and playing of the Japanese national anthem, after which the party repaired to General Grant's quarters, preceded by color bearers with the flag of Japan and that of an admiral. Mrs. Grant received the guests as they arrived, and luncheon was served directly at small tables in the various rooms and on the veranda.

Those present at the luncheon, besides the guest of honor, were: Commander Hiraga, Commander Taniguchi, aids to Admiral Togo; Commander Matsuko, Japanese naval attaché; Mr. Midzuno, Japanese Consul General; Mr. Chanler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Capt. Temple M. Potts, Lieut. A. B. Cook, U.S.N.; Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society; Messrs. Worthington Whitehouse, Philip Rhineland, Francis V. L. Hoppin, Stephen Pell, Herbert Pell, Frank S. Witherbee, August Belmont, Charles F. Hoffman, F. D. Underwood, Frederick G. Perkins, Melville E. Stone, Ogden Reid, Mills, Oren Root, Elihu Root, Jr., George C. Dewitt, Henry Clews, William Pollock, George Holland Benjamin, A. C. Howze, W. C. Church, Lord Desborough, of England; Senator John Kean, His Honor the Mayor of New York, Col. R. M. Thompson, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Col. John J. McCook, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.; Col. Stephen C. Mills; George Andrews, W. A. Mann, H. K. Bailey, William M. Black, George P. Chase, James N. Allison, John V. White, Frederick S. Strong, Orin B. Mitcham, John A. Hull, John Van R. Hoff, Herbert J. Slocum, William Stephenson, Majors Frederick Perkins, William B. Shattuck, Daniel B. Devore, J. E. Hoffer, Capt. Briant H. Wells, Charles S. Wallace, Charles W. Fenton, A.D.C.; George E. Thorne, A.D.C.; Capt. Monson Morris, 12th Regt., N.G.N.Y.; Lieuts. Marion W. Howze, A.D.C., and Arthur Pollock, A.D.C., and Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith.

General Grant proposed a toast, standing, to the Emperor of Japan, which was followed by the national anthem of Japan; and Admiral Togo then proposed the toast, "The President," followed by the American anthem. There were no speeches made at the luncheon, which lasted until after two, when photographs of the party were made. The luncheon was served by Sherry, with the following menu: Cantaloupe; oufs a la daumont; noisettes d'agneau; Patoise, pommes Windsor; pigeonneau Desosse, aspic a la Lucullus; salade chiffonade; glace admiral, gateaux; cafe; champagne, Apollinaris, Chartreuse.

Although no formal speeches were made at the luncheon, Admiral Togo talked with his host on many topics of national and personal interest and was greatly pleased at seeing the photograph of the Japanese crown prince presented to Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant by the Empress of Japan, and the china and furniture bearing the royal crest given by the Emperor of Japan to Gen. U. S. Grant. Admiral Togo, in leaving, presented to Mrs. Grant, in appreciation of his entertainment at Governors Island, his photograph with autograph.

Following the luncheon a reception was held at Corbin Hall, to which all the officers and ladies of Governors Island had been invited, as well as those at harbor posts, the navy yard and commanding officers of National Guard regiments in the city. An informal procession was made from the General's quarters to Corbin Hall, headed by the Admiral's flag, a line of troops presenting arms in turn as the head of the column passed. At the chapel the line halted for a moment while General Grant and the Admiral made a brief inspection of the interior, and then went to the clubhouse, where Gen. and Mrs. Grant, assisted by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, received the very large assemblage of persons, military and civilian, who had come to meet their guest. Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mesdames Mills, Andrews, Fenton and Thorne. The music was rendered by the Artillery band from Fort Hamilton, the post band being on duty at Fort Niagara and Porter.

An interesting feature of the reception was the presence of fifty members of the U. S. Grant post—327 of Brooklyn in their Grand Army uniform, C. K. Buckley, commander; W. H. H. Tyson, adjutant; who came to pay their respects to the son of their old commander of the Civil War, and to meet Admiral Togo, who was interested and touched at seeing these veterans and learning their history. At the close of the reception the

officers present accompanied General Grant and the Admiral to the boat. Col. Stephen C. Mills and Major Elbert E. Persons have returned from the maneuver camp at San Antonio. Among guests in the garrison may be mentioned Miss Ninon Newton, of New York, who is visiting the Misses Chase; Miss Josephine Graves, daughter of the Right Rev. Frederick B. Graves, D.D., Bishop of Shanghai, China, visiting the Misses Mills, and Mr. A. C. Howze, of Birmingham, Ala., who has spent a few days with his son, Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Beeuwkes are spending a ten days' leave at Greenport, L.I. A party went by special trip on the Colonel Wilkoff on Thursday afternoon to Sandy Hook to visit Fort Hancock and to see some of the cadets from the Military Academy, who are there for a week's instruction.

PORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 15, 1911.

A request was made from the officials of the aviation meet in Chicago for troops of Cavalry and a company of Infantry to assist the police in doing guard duty during the flying of the machines, but troops could not be spared for this purpose. Between the demands for the encampments of the Militia and the National Matches at Camp Perry there are but few officers and soldiers in the post. Lieut. O. R. Meredith is acting as adjutant of the post in Captain Moore's absence at Camp Perry. All of the Artillery officers are at Sparta, Wis., with the Militia of that state. Capt. C. S. Fries left Saturday for duty with the Militia of Illinois, and Capt. A. W. Brown went a little later for the same purpose. Lieut. C. C. Shaw is at Camp Perry with his rifle team, and Lieut. B. F. Miller is there as chief quartermaster.

Col. W. L. Pitcher, who has been in command of the Department of the Lakes since spring, is expected back as soon as General Hoyt takes his station at St. Paul, Minn., the new headquarters of the department. Lieut. J. A. Stevens has been detailed as police officer in the absence of Lieutenant Boughton, and with Color Sergt. George Woods, provost, manages to keep Fort Sheridan grounds in good condition.

Last week a speeding automobile upset just outside the reservation and dumped one of its occupants, Mr. Joseph Brown, of Chicago, into a ditch, in which the unfortunate man got considerable mud in his lungs. Quick action on the part of the surgeons at this post saved the man's life. Capt. John Robertson and J. L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., who have been on detached service, visited the post for a day.

Tuesday evening the sick men in the hospital were entertained by moving pictures of aeroplanes, shown by Chaplain G. D. Rice. Sunday evening an illustrated lecture was given to the prisoners in the guardhouse. A song service was conducted by Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rice. A soldier's hop is arranged for Saturday, Sept. 9. This will begin the fall season of entertainments for the men. The new soldiers' hop committee for the season of 1911 includes Exchange Officer Seigle, Chaplains Rice and Murphy, Batlin, Sergt. Major E. G. Neubauer and Sergt. W. B. Graves, W. H. Smith, F. C. Lemasters, J. Phripps, F. Ketcher and J. L. Coney, equally divided among the organizations. The hops are held every Saturday night and are free of admission.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDERSON.—Born, a daughter, Ida Jabar Anderson, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Cecil H. Anderson, H.C., Aug. 4, 1911, at Washington, D.C.

ATKINS.—Born at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 2, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins, U.S.N., a son, Barry Magoun.

BAER.—Born at the University of Virginia, Va., Aug. 10, 1911, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Baer, 6th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Lelia Lee.

COCHRAN.—Born to the wife of Capt. William B. Cochran, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at New York, on Aug. 10, 1911, a daughter.

DEAKYNE.—Born at Wayne, Pa., on Aug. 11, 1911, to the wife of Major Herbert Deakney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter.

EASTMAN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, U.S. Inf., at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16, 1911, daughter, Yrene Louise. Mrs. Eastman is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon.

GRIFFITH.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. F. D. Griffith, jr., 6th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

HUMPHREYS.—Born at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1911, to Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphreys, a son, Harry Lewis.

KINGSBURY.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., July 28, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury, U.S.M.C., a daughter, granddaughter to the wife of Comdr. John Morris Ellicott, U.S.N.

LUTZ.—Born at Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, Aug. 5, 1911, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Charles A. Lutz, U.S.M.C.

MOSES.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 11, 1911, a daughter, Jane Moses, to the wife of Lieut. William J. Moses, U.S.N.

RAMSEY.—Born at Newton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1911, a son, John George, to the wife of Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Infantry, U.S.A.

RITTER.—Born at Tientsin, China, on July 25, 1911, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ritter (formerly Ethelwey C. Lewis), also granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. I. H. Handbury, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—YEATES.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 9, 1911, Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elise Yeates.

DAVIES—MAURICE.—At Manila, P.I., June 3, 1911, Miss Adeline Bowie Maurice to Lieut. Jasper Alexander Davies, 21st U.S. Inf.

LARNED—DAVENPORT.—At Charleston, W.Va., Aug. 17, 1911, Lieut. Paul Alexander Larned, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Cecilia Hoggood Davenport.

LEWIS—MARTIN.—At Cazenovia, N.Y., on Aug. 5, 1911, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Miss Isabella Fitzhugh Martin, daughter of the late Capt. John W. Martin, U.S.A., to Mr. Aubrey Montague Lewis, of Mandeville, Jamaica, B.W.I.

MOON—OSTIN.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1, 1911, Miss Amanda Caroline Ostin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Ostin, of Santa Barbara, Cal., to Mr. Harry A. Moon, son of Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moon.

PULESTON—EMERY.—At Portland, Me., Aug. 12, 1911, Lieut. William D. Puleston, U.S.N., and Miss Marian Stanwood Emery.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—Died at Ellerslie, near Wilmington, Del., at the home of his brother, Mr. H. B. Bradford, on Aug. 9, 1911, Col. James Heyward Bradford, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., 19th U.S. Inf.

BUTTLER.—Died in Paris, France, Aug. 16, 1911, Dr. Charles V. Butler, brother of Col. William C. Butler, Infantry, U.S.A.

FRYER.—Died at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 12, 1911, Col. Blanche E. Fryer, U.S.A., retired.

LEFFERTS.—Died July 26, 1911, in Switzerland, Louis Eugene Lefferts, formerly captain of Co. K, 7th N.Y., in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services at Grace church, Broadway and Tenth street, New York city, Aug. 15, 1911.

MILLER.—Died at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1911, Chief Btzn. Charles Miller, U.S.N., retired.

NIBLOCK.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1911, Anna Snell Niblock, sister of Mrs. Thompson, wife of Capt. Percy W. Thompson, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

PAYNE.—Died at Kanuga Lake Club, Hendersonville, N.C., Aug. 12, 1911, Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of Major J. Scott Payne, 5th U.S. Cav.

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F and Eleventh Sts., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPENCER.—Died at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 9, 1911, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Henry King Spencer, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

TAUSSIG.—Died in New York city Aug. 15, 1911, Capt. Edwin F. Taussig, formerly of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y.

WHITE.—Died at New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 14, 1911, Frances S. Eaton, widow of Charles A. White and daughter of the late Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Henry L. Stinson, the wife of the Secretary of War.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adj. Gen. William Verbeck, of New York, has issued an order requesting commanding officers in the National Guard to file in the office of the Adjutant General not later than Sept. 30 the date and place of birth of themselves and of each of the officers under their immediate command. The report is to be made as follows: By each general officer and the commodore commanding the Naval Militia, for themselves and staff; by each regimental, squadron, battalion and Artillery district commander, for his entire command; by each commanding officer of an unattached troop, battery or company, for the officers of his command.

The following team is designated to represent the state of Maryland in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, O., commencing Aug. 23, 1911: Col. Charles D. Gaither, I.G.D., team captain; Capt. Edward A. Smith, M.C., team surgeon. Team members: Capt. Carroll Edgar, 1st Inf.; Capt. John del. Douw, 5th Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Duce, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Henry E. Lupus, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. B. Shepherd, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Elmer T. Munshower, 1st Inf.; Post Coms. Sergt. John Kotwall; Post Ord. Sergt. James E. Given; Ord. Sergt. William A. Renchan; Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Frank Gemmill, 3rd Inf.; Color Sergt. James W. Parker, 4th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Joseph M. Collins, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Edwin O. Wright, 5th Inf.; Corp. W. W. Search, jr., 5th Inf.; Corp. Leroy Sykes, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Charles C. Blades, 1st Inf.; Pvt. George H. Ellett, 1st Inf.

The following officers and enlisted men have been selected to represent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the competitions for national and other trophies, to be held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, at Camp Perry, Port Clinton, O., Aug. 5 to Sept. 1, 1911, inclusive: Team captain, Col. Joshua D. Upton, A.C.O.; adjutant, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, O.D.; coach, 1st Lieut. Maurice W. Parker, 6th Inf.; surgeon, Major Joseph S. Hart, M.C.; quartermaster sergeant, Sergt. Benjamin L. Knapp, 1st Corps Cadets; 2d Lieut. George Faber, battalion Q.M. and O.S., 6th Inf.; Sergt. Major William D. Huddleston, C.A.C.; Batln. Sergt. Major Charles J. Van Amburgh, 2d Inf.; Color Sergt. George M. Jett, 6th Inf.; Color Sergt. William H. McCarthy, 9th Inf.; Color Sergt. Sanford P. Leary, 6th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Louis P. Castaldini, 2d Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. James H. Keough, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Fred R. Daniels, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Frank H. Kean, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Perry S. Schofield, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Rudolph J. Charles, C.A.C.; Sergt. Kingsley A. Burnham, C.A.C.; Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Peter J. Dolfin, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Elliott C. Lincoln, 5th Inf.; Pvt. George W. Reid, 6th Inf.; Pvt. John E. Williams, 5th Inf.

The uniform made for Governor Dix, of New York, by Messrs. Ridabock and Company, is of olive drab, and on the coat collar is the ornament bearing the coat-of-arms of New York. There is no insignia on the trousers, but around the waist is a gold cord, which designates a general officer. The Governor was also furnished with a saber belt and leggings.

Arrangements are under way to tender to Major Gen. Embury P. Clark, who recently retired from the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, a complimentary banquet, and at a meeting of the officers of the 2d and 6th Infantry a committee will be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the event.

Colonel Conley, of the 69th N.Y., has detailed Capt. Edward Maurice Dillon, Q.M., to special duty at headquarters, and has detailed Lieut. Percival Edmund Nagle, battalion Q.M. and O.S., to the responsible position of regimental Q.M., vice Dillon. Under this new detail Lieutenant Nagle has had to pitch right in and spend hot days and nights in the armory, taking an inventory of the property for which he is responsible in the most thorough manner. This is a tough job with the humidity and thermometer so high, but Lieutenant Nagle, with his coat off, has been doing great work, and, with the aid of some assistants, will soon have a model inventory of the numerous property. Lieutenant Nagle has had to examine clothing and equipment in 700 lockers, and says he likes the job. He feels quite honored at his new responsibility, and says that Colonel Conley will have no cause to regret it. Friends of Lieutenant Nagle, who have claimed that the Colonel gave him no opportunity to be useful, should take a look in at the armory during the inventory work.

NEW YORK TROOPS AT PINE CAMP.

The largest assemblage of troops of the New York National Guard in camp since the War with Spain was that at the Federal reservation, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., from Aug. 4 to 14, when the organization of the 3d and 4th Brigades, less the 65th Regiment, were under canvas, with Major Gen. Charles F. Roe in command. The regiments in camp were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th and 74th Regiments and details from the Field Hospital and Signal Corps, aggregating some 4,000 officers and men. These troops were a fine body of men, well disciplined and orderly, and each of the five regiments had large companies. The sanitary condition of the camp was excellent and the policing of the ground was carefully looked after. The health of the camp was excellent. The brigade commanders were Gen. S. M. Welch and J. W. Lester.

The value of auto trucks for transporting various supplies at the camp was fully demonstrated. There were two one and one-half ton auto trucks used by the division quartermaster, and these moved forty tons of baggage, etc., in a day and a half. The transportation of the troops was splendidly handled by Lieut. Col. John N. Stearns, Chief Q.M., and his assistant, Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph W. Farrell. The eighteen troop trains all arrived at camp on time, except one section, which was twenty minutes late. The train for every organization was ready at the camp at the appointed time for the return home. Some of the organizations were late in entraining, due to their own negligence. The Q.M.D. certainly made a fine record.

A number of Regular officers were present as inspector-instructors, etc., but no Regular troops took part, as in past maneuvers at this place. A joint maneuver camp, such as that held at Pine Camp in 1910, under command of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., is much more valuable than a camp of National Guardsmen by themselves. The presence of Regular troops serves as an object lesson to the less experienced National Guardsmen, the value of which cannot be gained. A joint camp under the supervision of Regular officers also tends to eliminate the fuss and feather element which is usually conspicuous when National Guardsmen encamp by themselves. This was the fact at the recent maneuvers at Pine Camp, when a portion of the afternoon of several days was given to holding a division review and parade, in practice for a review tendered the Governor for the latter part of the week. This time could have been much better spent, and it was an unnecessary strain on the men. On the first day's practice men were kept standing at attention in the hot sun for some thirty minutes during a part of the review and many men collapsed. The line reached about three-quarters of a mile. Then the appearance of the Governor in the olive drab uniform of a general officer would probably have been avoided in a joint maneuver camp under Army supervision, where the ten days are used solely for instruction and are minus useless display.

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It is the first time in the history of the State, so far as we know, when a uniform has been worn by the Governor. Governor Chase, of Ohio, in 1857, had the full equipage of a major general on his horse when appearing on military occasions, and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, in 1860, wore the full uniform of a major general at a military celebration. The ten days' work at Pine Camp resulted in great benefit to the troops, in spite of the absence of Regular troops, and many lessons were learned that could not be taught in armories. General Roe's program of instruction was progressive, embracing a riding school for mounted officers, schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, a regimental parade nightly, followed by regimental guard mounting; close and extended order drills, practical talks and tactical walks for the officers and non-commissioned officers, exercises in attack by battalions and regiments, exercises in advance guard, rear guard, flank guards and patrols, outpost duty, problems of attack and defense of a position, and a discussion on the ground.

On Aug. 7, at the close of a hard day's work by the troops, while a review and parade of the division was held, preparatory to the review to be taken by Governor Dix later, more than a hundred soldiers collapsed during the practice, due to the intense heat, but there were no serious cases. The ceremony lasted an hour and a half, and many men could not stand the strain in the oppressive atmosphere. Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, Co. B, 1st Inf., son of Vice-President Sherman, ordered a carload of ice from Utica, Aug. 7, delivered at his own expense to those military organizations that found it difficult to obtain supplies of ice needed from the division commissary.

Governor Dix arrived in camp Aug. 11 to witness the maneuvers and to confer with the commissioned officers. Mrs. Dix and his military secretary, Commander de Kay, and was met by Adjutant General Verbeck and Major General Roe and escorted to his quarters. The Governor then changed his civilian dress for an olive-drab service uniform, wearing a campaign hat, encircling which was a golden cord denoting the grade of a general officer, and russet pigskin leggings.

Following the maneuver problem and review Governor Dix was entertained at dinner by General Roe, and later went to the quarters of Colonel Hitechock, 1st Regiment, and with General Roe, Adjutant General Verbeck and other officers was the guest of the officers of the 1st Regiment for the evening. At 9:30 Capt. John B. Rose, of Newburgh, who is an officer of the 1st Regiment, and also a state Senator, tendered a reception to Governor Dix and a number of members of the Legislature, who formed a majority of the Military Committee. Captain Rose invited all the commissioned officers in camp, about 400, to meet Governor Dix and the legislators.

There was a fistic exhibition held in the camp of the 1st Regiment, handy to the headquarters, on a raised platform. The Governor and other guests could get a good look at the ring without much trouble. The whole camp practically gathered around the ring, where two negroes pummeled each other for a purse, and with gloves none too large. The celebrities were Mr. Hank Griffin, of Utica, and Mr. Turkey Green, of Troy, Utica won the bout.

The military work of the troops was very satisfactory during the week, and the school of the officers, conducted by Lieut. Col. William G. Le Bontillier, Chief Surgeon of the division, was of great benefit.

OHIO.

Adj. Gen. C. C. Weybrecht, of Ohio, has made public the reports of the officers from his state who were present with the Texas Maneuver Division of the Army for observation and instruction. All of the twenty-two officers present attest the uniform courtesy they received from the officers of commands they were attached to, and the value of the tone of instruction. They also praise the sanitary and other details of the camp, and note many things of interest and value in their reports.

Major George W. Cunningham, of the 6th Regiment, who was attached to the 17th U.S. Infantry, in his remarks says, in part:

"I noted at reveille the companies form, the roll is called by the first sergeant, who reports the result to the officer of the day, who stands in line of the company officer's tents for the purpose. These reports are made from a distance. No company officers, as I observed, were present at this roll-call. In each regiment the commanding officer determines how this shall be done.

"The colonel also is authority as to the wearing of uniforms, weapons and equipment. The ideas of the regimental commanders being so varied that there is a diversity in the way the uniform is worn. At retreat each company is formed and inspected, brought to parade rest, remaining in this position while retreat is being sounded, then to attention during the playing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and at the last note each company is turned over to the first sergeant to be dismissed, the company commander reporting to the battalion adjutant from a distance, the battalion adjutant likewise reporting to the regimental adjutant.

"In detailing men for work on special duty the detail is made from one company, instead of, as usual, by a general detail. The advantage claimed is that the men, knowing each other, will work better and more advantageously. Account is kept of the details, so that one company furnishes no more men in the aggregate than by the former method. Also note that guard detail is made by companies, which I consider wise and plausible.

"For the uniform courtesy and hospitable treatment which were accorded me by the officers and men of the Regular Army I cannot say enough in their praise. There was no question, of however a trivial nature—nothing too complex, but what the desired information was given freely and with the utmost pleasure. These and other features connected with my fourteen days' tour of duty made it teem with pleasure and enjoyment and stocked my mind with a knowledge of military affairs and modus operandi which I could not have obtained in any other manner."

Capt. H. M. Bush, of Battery C, who was assigned to Battery E, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, in his report says, in part: "The physical condition of the men was splendid and much above our average, although many appeared to be pretty young. Most of the batteries had a considerable number of

recruits, many of these from the Eastern cities. These latter would compare unfavorably with the average in our organizations, as far as physical development was concerned.

"The condition of the equipment struck me very forcibly and I was very much interested in observing the various points of weakness about the material. For instance: The rear sight blanks in several of the batteries were so worn that temporary means had to be taken to secure them in place so that the sights could be used. An attempt to exchange a cradle of American manufacture for one of German was found to be impracticable, owing to minor differences in certain measurements. The elevating gears showed considerable lost motion due to wear.

"Many bracket fuse setters were missing from their places. Many apron and fuse setter bracket latches were out of order. In some particulars the bulk of the mechanics were very poor and some of their work showed a total lack of pride in the neatness of the job. The condition of the tools was very bad and many parts were missing. These men seemed to be anxious to learn, but lacked incentive, initiative and pride. They received no extra pay and their principal privilege seemed to be that of working when the rest were loafing, which did not help increase their efficiency.

"As a whole the enlisted personnel of all the batteries struck me as being of a very high general average, and (maybe it comes from pride in the arm) superior to that in the other arms except, possibly, the Signal Corps. In speaking of the enlisted personnel, the small number of occupants of the guardhouse was noticeable (one-tenth of one per cent. in the 3d), the small number of artillerymen on the streets and in the saloons as compared with those of two other branches of about equal strength was also noted.

"The condition of the horses in the batteries I was with was surprisingly good. These animals came from Fort Myer, Va., during the cold weather, and had been on the picket line ever since, exposed to rain, mud and summer heat. They had been used daily, making one forced march of twenty-five miles, and yet none of them were sick and not one had a sore shoulder or neck due to the collar (one had a sore neck from a bite by another horse), not a saddle sore or cinch boil. This is all the more creditable when it is considered that many were too light for field service and two of them bore wounds from service at Santiago. This one thing brings out most prominently the greatest weakness of our National Guard batteries. We may be able to work out and perform all our other duties, but we have not got the trained drivers and horses, and without them our batteries are immovable and practically useless."

IOWA.

The 53d Infantry, Iowa N.G., under command of Col. Hubert A. Allen, encamped Aug. 7 to 10, inclusive, at Vinton, Iowa. The 54th Infantry, under command of Col. Ralph P. Howell, Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, inclusive, will encamp at Ottumwa, Iowa. The 55th Infantry, under command of Col. Ernest R. Bennett, will encamp Aug. 21 to 30, inclusive, at Shenandoah, Iowa. The 56th Infantry, under command of Col. William T. Chantrel, encamped July 20 to 29, inclusive, at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa. Capt. Robert McCleave, U.S.A. officer, on duty with the Iowa National Guard, will make an inspection of the shoes of each command during tour of camp duty to see that they comply with G.O. 5, c.s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. T. C.—Regarding mustering by telephone, see paragraph on page 1518, our issue of Aug. 12.

A. G. asks: How many candidates passed the last examination for sergeant first class, Hospital Corps? Answer: We said in our issue of July 1: "There will be no examination for Hospital Corps sergeants until late this fall or early next spring, according to the present plans of the Surgeon General of the Army. There have been so many reductions in the number of posts that the annual examination in February was not conducted, as there are scarcely enough places for the sergeants that are now in the Service."

M. J. B.—Your rights and privileges in the matter of applying for a discharge by purchase are found in G.O. 90, War Dept., 1911. You cannot demand a discharge, but you may apply for the privilege if you have served over one year. The papers go through the channel in the usual way. The approval or disapproval of your application does not depend upon your having a good paying position in civil life offered you. Whatever reason you give for desiring to purchase the discharge must appear reasonable to the authority competent to grant it before your application will be approved.

J. G. H.—Information regarding enlisted men may only be obtained on application to the A.G., with reason for making the inquiry.

P. L. C.—There have been no orders assigning any person of the 3d Field Artillery for foreign service.

A. H. R.—No Field Artillery scheduled to sail for foreign service.

R. R.—The first regiment of Infantry going to the Philippines after Jan. 1, 1912, will no doubt be the 8th Infantry, scheduled to sail Feb. 5.

E. H. asks: Are the Army and Navy of the Philippines and the Spanish-American War Veterans United? Where is the nearest camp of the Army of the Philippines from Bremerton, Wash.? Answer: The Spanish-American War Veterans are not united with the Army of the Philippines. The A. of P. has just held a convention in Detroit, Mich., and elected F. Warner Karling, Kansas City, Mo., commander-in-chief. Address there for further information.

A. C. S. asks: Does a soldier who served in the Spanish-American War, enlisted Aug. 16, 1899, and served until discharged, May 6, 1901, draw re-enlisted pay? Answer: No; the counting of any time less than three years as a complete enlistment period applies only to service after May 11, 1908, when the new pay law was enacted.

H. B. M.—The stations now held by the 12th Cavalry (Fort Robinson, Apache and Huachuca) were those assigned to the regiments before it left the Philippines last winter. There is no hint of any early change of station for these troops.

BOILERMAKER.—The bill for the retirement of enlisted men in the Navy after twenty-five years' service is in the hands of the committee, but no report or action on the measure can be looked for during the remaining days of this special session of Congress. The regular session begins the first Monday in December.

PRESIDENTIAL.—Cadets who will enter the Military Academy in 1912 by appointment of the President have not yet been announced. The presidential appointees who entered under 1911, are: D. H. Gettelle, St. C. Graves, H. Herman, S. L. E. Irwin, Jr., M. Jones, P. Monohor, H. McE. Pendleton, G. Pulsifer, Jr., J. E. Rossell, R. K. Smith and V. W. R. Wales. The President appoints the forty cadets allowed from the United States at large. One cadet is allowed each Congressional district and territory, appointments to be made by the respective Representatives and delegates; two from each state at large, appointed by the Senators from each state.

E. A. asks: Is a man who on Sept. 25, 1899, previous service in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry and remained on duty with that regiment until June 24, 1901, which date he was discharged per muster out of regiment and remained out of the Service until Aug. 21, 1909, serving on his first or second enlistment period? Answer: First; see Par. 694, Manual of the Pay Department, which quotes a decision of the Comptroller, that "an enlisted man honorably discharged or mustered out of service as a member of the Volunteer force organized under the Act of March 2, 1899, cannot be viewed as having been discharged at the termination of an enlistment. This applies equally to Volunteers under Act of April 28, 1898."

SERGEANT U.S.M.C. asks: I have a year to do yet before the expiration of my enlistment, and before I am discharged, if it is consistent with regulations, I want to take a Civil Service examination. Is that allowed? and if so do I have to get permission to do that while I am in the Marine Corps;



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and if I passed and had a chance for appointment prior to discharge do you think said appointment would be held open for me? Answer: As the Civil Service Commission is not a part of the Military or Naval Establishment, there is nothing to prevent your communicating direct with the commission at Washington, D.C. All desired information will be given you without charge. In writing be as explicit as possible and say what kind of position you would try for. To take the examination at the time and place appointed for the same in the schedule you would, of course, have to secure a furlough through the channel. Secs. 276, 277 of the U.S. Manual give full information as to term of eligibility after passing the examination (one year).

P. P. P.—See Army Regulations, Pars. 1176 and 1177, as to clothing allowance. The quartermaster should be able to show you the order giving the tables. The free toilet articles enumerated in A.R. 1239 are given on first enlistment only.

J. J. J.—A correspondence school is not a "college or high school." For further information regarding the Civil Service, address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

W. B. H.—After the assignment of West Point graduates to the Engineer Corps, announced in the June 24 Army and Navy Journal, there remained ten vacancies in the corps. These will be filled from civil life, and an order will soon be issued by the War Department for the competitive examination of civilian candidates. To become eligible for examination for appointment a civilian must be an unmarried citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-nine. It is required that a candidate should hold a diploma from an approved technical school before he is eligible for appointment as a junior engineer under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department. Selection of civilian candidates for appointment, including term of probation, shall be made as the result of a competitive examination in mental, moral and physical qualifications provided for in the general order which will soon be issued.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 7, 1911.

On Monday Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, M.R.C., had as his guests for supper and concert Mrs. Hinchey, Mrs. Bringham, Misses Florence and Laura Hinchey, Camille and Gilda Bringham, Bess Murray, Masters John and Norman Hinchey, of University City, a suburb of St. Louis; Miss Leon Rose Wahlert, of St. Louis; Miss Blanche Street, of Paducah, Ky.; Miss Katherine Weber and Dr. Voorhies. Mrs. Hinchey and Mrs. Bringham acted as chaperons for the young people.

Tuesday was ladies' night at the club. Those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Kaufman, Miss Davis, Lieutenants Blakely, Mitchell and Taylor. Major and Mrs. Howard entertained Col. and Mrs. Mann, Col. and Mrs. Straub and Lieut. and Mrs. Cole at dinner on Tuesday. Lieut. Col. O. I. Straub is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon the appointment to lieutenant colonel, which dates from July 28, 1911.

The Pennsylvania Society, of St. Louis, gave a farewell banquet to Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann at Forest Park Hotel, lands Wednesday evening. The members of the society and their wives attended. The speakers were Dr. J. L. Miller, Colonel Mann, W. W. Davis, president of the society, and J. C. Travilla, street commissioner. After the banquet the party went in a body to the rendezvous at the Highlands.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Straub. The guests included Mrs. Eyre, of St. Louis; Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Captain Errington. Mrs. Eyre, who intends to make St. Louis her home in the future, was the guest of Mrs. Bryan on Wednesday. Miss Gene Weber, of St. Louis, was the guest of the Misses Mitchell during the past week.

A progressive dinner was given for Col. and Mrs. Mann on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenants Blakely, Mitchell and Taylor. The first course, which consisted of grape fruit, coleslaw, was served at Lieutenant Blakely's quarters. A huge bouquet of American Beauty roses and golden glow was presented to Col. and Mrs. Mann; Mrs. Cole served the soup course; the entrée was served by Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. Ford served the meat course, and for salad the party repaired to Mrs. Peek's. Dessert was partaken of at Mrs. Bryan's, and after the last course, which consisted of coffee and liqueurs, served by Captain Pillsbury, the party adjourned to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Peek to enjoy the remainder of the evening. Besides Col. and Mrs. Mann the guests were Miss Davis, Miss Kaufman and Ann Kress, daughter of Brig. Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, of St. Louis. Miss Kress was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ford on Thursday.

The bridge club met on Friday at Mrs. Holmes's. Miss Kaufman was the guest of the club and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Cole won the prize. A reception and hop were given on Friday night for Col. and Mrs. Mann by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Captain Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Kaufman, Miss Davis, Miss Gene Weber, Miss Florence Mitchell, Lieutenants Mitchell, Taylor, Blakely and Captain Robertson. An orchestra from the depot band furnished excellent music. Refreshments were enjoyed during the evening. Lieut. Col. O. I. Straub voiced the sentiments of the entire garrison and those assembled in a few well chosen remarks, in which he expressed deep regret at losing our commanding officer and his charming wife, but at the same time expressing the pleasure and happiness felt by all in the fact that it is his advancement which takes Colonel Mann from us, to be Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y. At the close of Colonel Straub's remarks the officers and ladies formed a circle around Col. and Mrs. Mann, and all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by the orchestra. After the hop several of the party enjoyed a pleasant time at Capt. and Mrs. Ford's, where refreshments were again served.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cole entertained Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan and Captain Robertson at a dinner, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Mann, on Friday.

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Capt. John Robertson, who was recently relieved from duty at this post and who has been visiting with relatives in Canada, arrived Friday to be the guest of Captain Errington until Sunday night, when he left for his new station at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes gave a supper for Miss Davis on Friday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieutenants Mitchell and Blakely. Miss Katherine Kaufman spent the weekend with Capt. and Mrs. Bryan.

All the officers and ladies of the post were at the railroad station to bid good-bye to Col. and Mrs. Mann Saturday morning. The depot band played "Casey Jones," the Colonel's favorite; "Departed Days" and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." As the train bearing Col. and Mrs. Mann pulled out the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Captain Errington entertained at supper on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. McQuaid, and Mr. George Tuson, of St. Louis. After supper Captain Errington and his guests attended the vaudeville at Mannion's Park. Lieutenant Blakely entertained with a theater party at Mannion's Park on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Davis, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Mitchell. Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan and Childs Howard also attended the vaudeville at Mannion's on Saturday evening. The inmates of the Masonic Home for the Aged visited the barracks on Saturday afternoon. They were brought to the post in three of the parlor cars owned by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. Refreshments were served upon their arrival here.

The 16th Recruit Company, commanded by Capt. Thomas Ryan, gave a reception and dance on Saturday evening to celebrate the opening of their new amusement room. All the non-commissioned officers of the post and their ladies were invited. A new piano has been installed, and the room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. An orchestra from the band rendered splendid music. The 16th Co. was the first organization here to furnish an amusement and reading room. That was in 1907, when the company was in command of Capt. (now Major) William T. Littlebrant. A delightful evening was spent by all who attended.

Twenty-five Field Artillery (mountain) recruits assigned to Battery E, 2d Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., left on Thursday, and eighty Coast Artillery recruits left for Fort Monroe, Va., to be assigned to companies at that post.

The post baseball team defeated the Kinlochs, of St. Louis, Sunday by a score of 4 to 3. On Wednesday the Hospital Corps lost to the 18th Co., 9 to 2. The 27th Co. was victorious over the 18th Co. on Thursday, 8 to 2. A double header was played on Friday between the 23d and 27th Cos. In the first game the 27th Co. won, 9 to 2. In the second game the score was 9 to 0, in favor of the 27th Co. In the third inning, when a dispute arose, which ended the game.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 1, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart entertained at bridge on Friday evening in honor of their sister, Miss Daisy Marquart. The ladies' prize was an artistic Japanese vase, won by Mrs. William R. Gibson. Lieut. Ira Longanecker was awarded the gentlemen's prize, a handsome tape album. After the game a Welsh rabbit was served. Mrs. Joseph C. Kay and Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson presiding most successfully at the chaffing-dishes. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins, Major and Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker, Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller, Miss Browning, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Demmer, Lieut. John G. Winter and Lieut. Rawson Warren.

The line of the Kahauiki reservation will lose during the coming week two of its popular members, Lieut. William H. Smith, M.C., and Mrs. Smith, who sail on the U.S.A.T. Buford for the coast. Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., of Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, is rapidly recovering from a slight accident which befell him while practicing on the polo fields last Saturday. Lieutenant Sheridan is accounted as one of the best and most dashingly fearless polo players in the Army. It was he who saved the day for the 5th Cavalry team at the polo game on July 4 at Moanalua.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion, 2d Inf., were hosts on Wednesday at Schofield Barracks at a dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson. Mrs. Charles C. Demmer, wife of Lieut. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., was hostess at a meeting of the 2d Infantry Bridge Club on Friday afternoon at her attractive home in the medical line at Schofield Barracks, Leilehua. Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth won the prize of the day, being awarded six Canton china cups and saucers.

Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Demmer gave an enjoyable picnic on Sunday, the party consisting of Miss Daisy Marquart, Miss Browning, Lieut. John G. Winter, 5th Cav., and Lieut. Philip H. Lauber, 2d Inf. The party rode from Leilehua to the Engineers' camp at Wahiawa, where a delicious picnic lunch was served. Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester, 5th Cav., gave a charming dinner on Tuesday at Schofield Barracks, entertaining Col. and Mrs. David J. Rumbough, Major and Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden and Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins.

Mrs. Crockett, wife of Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 2d Inf., is on the sick list at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb was hostess at the regular session of the Service Bridge Club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. E. D. Scales is rapidly recovering from her severe illness. On Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. A. M. Davis entertained at a very enjoyable reception for a large number of guests. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated; the interior of the house and the lanais had innumerable jars of ferns and palms and many vases filled with exquisite roses. Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb was the guest of the evening, it being her birthday; she received with Mrs. Davis and was the recipient of many congratulations. Among the number invited were Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, Major and Mrs. Wendell C. Neville, Paym. and Mrs. Herbert E. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam, Major and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Marx, Major and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest

K. Johnstone, Major and Mrs. A. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Game, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Good, Lieut. and Mrs. Roy Francis Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, Miss Gamble, Miss Stevens, Miss Kuteman, Miss Cowles, Miss Burnham and Lieutenant Andrews.

Major and Mrs. A. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Putnam and Capt. and Mrs. John S. Johnston were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter on Wednesday at their home in Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion on Thursday were hosts at a charming dinner given at their attractive home at Schofield, Leilehua. Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kay and Miss Daisy Marquart were the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller entertained at a charming dinner party at Schofield Barracks on Wednesday, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Lieut. and Mrs. Cary I. Crockett and Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker.

Mrs. William H. Winters, wife of Captain Winters, 3d Cav., who will leave on the August transport, will be the guest of honor at a bridge reception by Mrs. J. Alfred Mason on Tuesday. Chaplain and Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden, 2d Inf., have been entertaining at their home guests Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, 1st Field Art., Mrs. and Miss Bell. The latter are recent arrivals from the mainland to become members of the Artillery line garrison at Leilehua. Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., was host at a charming Welsh rabbit party on Monday evening at Schofield Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson and Miss Marquart were the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Haight entertained at their weekend house guests Capt. and Mrs. William H. Winters, of Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Haight entertained at a charming dinner party in compliment to their visitors, and their guests included Miss Millikin, Lieut. George B. Root, Lieut. Henry W. Baird, Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter gave a charmingly arranged dinner party at their home on College street, Honolulu, for Mrs. Alfred B. Putnam, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Edward J. Wallace, Mrs. John Stuart Johnston, Captain Putnam, of Fort De Russy; Major Campbell, Captain Wallace, both of the 2d Cavalry, commanding general's staff, and Captain Johnston, of Fort Ruger.

Mrs. Edward Aiken Shuttleworth entertained the 2d Infantry Ladies' Bridge Club at Schofield Barracks on Wednesday afternoon. Those present included Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins, Mrs. William R. Gibson, Mrs. Joseph C. Kay, Mrs. Ruth B. Lincoln, Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew, W. Gullion, Mrs. Charles C. Demmer, Miss Daisy Marquart, Miss Rooney, a guest in the 5th Cavalry garrison, and Miss Browning. The prize, a silver manicure of handsome design, was won by Mrs. Allen W. Gullion.

At a dinner party given on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, at Schofield Barracks, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson were the guests of honor. The affair was a welcome to Mrs. Gibson, who recently became a member of the regiment; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales and Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins. The dinner was served in eight courses. Hand-painted place cards done in green and white were pretty souvenirs of the pleasant occasion.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 10, 1911.

Comdr. Levi S. Bortolotto came up to the yard on Saturday and assumed command of the Yorktown, relieving Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, who has left for the East to take his examination for promotion. Commander Anderson has applied for duty on the Atlantic coast. Comdr. and Mrs. Bortolotto have taken apartments in Vallejo, as the stay of the Yorktown at Mare Island is uncertain. During this week they have had as guests Mrs. Bortolotto's mother and sister, Mrs. Meigs and Miss Meigs, of San Francisco, who came up to attend the officers' hop on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray has returned from San Francisco. Mrs. Beauregard and Miss Beauregard have returned to their home in San Francisco after a short visit to the station. Lieutenant Beauregard is attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas. Miss Wuest, sister of Mdsn. Richard Wuest, has returned to the Presidio of San Francisco. Mrs. Henry T. Odell, who went East a few weeks ago, has returned to Vallejo to await the arrival of Surgeon Odell from Guam. Major Robert H. Noble left San Francisco last week for Washington for duty at the Army War College. Major P. C. Fier spent a few days in San Francisco last week, sailing for Manila on the Sheridan, as did also Major C. W. Katz, Capt. G. H. Davis and Capt. James Goethe. Lieut. Herbert L. Kays, aide to the captain of this yard, is enjoying a visit to Arizona.

Miss Susie Anderson, who came West several months ago to be present at the wedding of her sister, Miss Margaret Anderson, and Lieut. William L. Calhoun, U.S.N., is spending a few weeks with the Calhouns in Vallejo. Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, accompanied by her young daughter, arrived on Monday from San Diego to join Captain Bennett, of the South Dakota. They will occupy apartments in Vallejo until the middle of October or longer.

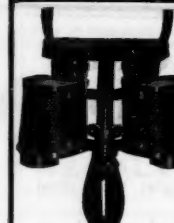
Lieut. H. W. Stanford has left for Denver to spend the greater part of a three months' sick leave. Lieut. C. L. Long, who has been spending a few days in San Francisco, sailed on the Sheridan for the Far East. Capt. Raymond M. Biggs was a guest at the Colonial Hotel for a few days prior to sailing for Japan. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long are spending a week in San Francisco en route to the Philippines and are being made the incentives for much entertaining. Lieut. Col. H. Fisher has been spending a few days in San Francisco en route to his station at Columbus, Ohio. Major T. L. Rhoads has left for Washington after a visit to San Francisco. P.A. Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker and P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt are endeavoring to have their orders exchanged. The former has been ordered to Los Angeles for recruiting duty, while Dr. Hoyt has been ordered to the yard dispensary. Dr. and Mrs. Bunker have been making their home in Vallejo for the past year or so.

On Wednesday evening Surg. and Mrs. Webb entertained one of the small card clubs. Among the players were Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Stanley, P.A. Paym. and Mrs. John M. Horstberger, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon and Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed. More elaborate than any given here for several months was the officers' hop in the sail loft on Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, complimentary to Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas and the commanding and wardroom officers of the ships now at the station. In addition to the large naval contingent in Vallejo there were two or three scores from the bay cities. Capt. Henry T. Mayo, yard commandant, received the guests, being assisted by Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Hugh Rodman and Mrs. Guy W. Brown. Aboard all the ships dinners in the wardroom preceded the dance. Tuesday evening was also Army and Navy night at the Columbia Theater in San Francisco, a supper at the club concluding the pleasant affair.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Fay, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, U.S.N., is to take place at the Fay home on Aug. 30. It will be attended only by relatives and the most intimate friends, and the bride's attendant will be her sister, Miss Edna Fay, while Paul Fay will support the groom. Lieutenant Crittenden and his bride will make their home in San Francisco until the completion of the submarines, the construction of which Lieutenant Crittenden is now superintending in that city.

The Maryland will remain here for thirty days longer than was intended on account of the necessity for doing considerable additional work on the cruisers. The California will be completed at the scheduled time, Aug. 15, and a request has been made that she be ordered to Honolulu for steaming tests, returning to these waters in time to reach San Diego for target practice, commencing Nov. 1.

The transport Logan arrived on Tuesday and went into drydock for repairs, painting and cleaning. With two Army transports, the Thos. and the Thos., both at the station, as well as the California, Maryland, South Dakota, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Yorktown, Saturn and Glacier, the water front presents an extremely busy appearance. The Buffalo is expected back at the station within a few weeks, wireless messages received from her this week indicating an early return. A large



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shipment of steel for the new collier Jupiter was received this week and announcement has been made that the keel will be laid early in September.

Paym. Arthur M. Pippin took the stand in his own behalf on Tuesday, Aug. 8. Ex-Congressman Theodore A. Bell, of California, counsel for Paymaster Pippin, had again attempted to have stricken from the records all testimony of Pay Clerk Thompson relative to an alleged shortage discovered in the pay office of the Independence in July, 1910, by Pay Insp. John R. Martin, a shortage which was made good the next day by Pippin borrowing the money from John Rothschild, of San Francisco. Testimony of Rothschild relative to lending the money the counsel for the accused officer also failed to have stricken from the records, as well as the testimony of Capt. Guy W. Brown, commanding officer of the ship, that Paymaster Pippin had not reported said shortage to him. Bell, in direct examination of the witness, confined himself to such lines as would bring from Paymaster Pippin a complete denial of having ever embezzled or misappropriated funds; having no knowledge of the short allowances delivered to recruits, participating in the benefits derived from the sale of non-regulation stores in the canteen, etc. The attempt of Capt. Jay M. Salladay, judge advocate, to bring out, under cross-examination, any information relative to the alleged shortage in July, 1910, was opposed by Bell on the ground that cross-examination must follow the lines of the direct examination only, and in this he was sustained by the court. Paymaster Pippin places the blame for the entire transaction upon the shoulders of Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, retired, who has already been tried on charges of embezzlement, and in whom, Pippin declares, he placed implicit confidence up to the time the shortage was discovered in March last. He emphatically denied the alleged acknowledgment that he "took \$3,000, but believed \$2,000 was stolen from him," which Pay Clerk Roland M. Thompson testified, declaring that what he did say was: "If I had taken \$3,000 I would acknowledge it." At the close of the session of Aug. 10 Paymaster Pippin was under cross-examination by the court.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1911.

Lieut. John A. Burkett, Med. Corps, arrived from Fort Riley on Monday and will be in the post for about a month. Miss Marie Stapp, of Des Moines, entertained with a bridge party Monday afternoon. Those attending from the post were Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Miss Amy Heard. Miss Grace Elmer left Wednesday for her home in Newburgh, N.Y., after a visit with her sister, Mrs. John Kennedy. Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained the post bridge club Wednesday evening at her house. The prize, a brass picture frame, was won by Miss Amy Heard.

Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel entertained Thursday evening with a surprise party for Cadet George E. Lowell, in honor of his birthday. Those present at this jolly affair were Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. McNarney, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Marion O'Connor, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Edwin O'Connor and Mr. Ralph T. Heard.

Col. M. W. Day returned to the post on Friday from the maneuver camp at San Antonio. Mrs. Jay W. Grissinger entertained Friday evening for Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Casteel, Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Burleigh, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter and Colonel Day. On the same evening Miss Marguerite Heard was hostess at a five hundred party, at which Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Cadet Falkner Heard won the prizes. Others there were Mrs. Frank McNarney, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Casteel, Miss Marion O'Connor, Dr. Burkett, Cadet G. E. Lowell, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Edwin O'Connor and Mr. Ralph T. Heard.

Mrs. Hubbard arrived Saturday with her two children and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Freeland.

The ladies of the 6th Cavalry who have gone to join their husbands at Fort Huachuca are having a delightful time. On Friday, Aug. 4, Lieut. Stanley Koch entertained the entire garrison at the Springs, which is about three miles from the post. The party left at five o'clock in the afternoon, some going in wagons while the others rode. After a barbecue dinner dancing was enjoyed on a stretch of canvas. The music was furnished by a mandolin and guitar orchestra, under the direction of Lieutenant Holderness. Leaving the Springs at ten o'clock the party came back in the moonlight to Capt. and Mrs. George P. White's quarters, where the dancing was continued until midnight. Several nights before this entertainment some of the ladies from Fort Huachuca, those present were Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Buchan, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieutenants Hemphill, Dillman, Koch and Aleshire.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 12, 1911.

The band concerts at Fort Douglas are proving a delightful part of the summer entertainments since the return of the regiment. Major Arrasmith has arranged so that the concerts are given from eight till nine on Tuesday and Friday evenings, from four till five Monday and Thursday afternoons, and from eleven till twelve Sundays and Wednesdays. The two evening concerts are, of course, the most popular with the officers and their friends, and many little parties have been made up recently to enjoy them. Miss Alice O'Brien, of St. Paul, who is a visitor in the city, was the guest of honor at one such affair lately, given by Lieut. E. B. Garey, Lieutenant Moore, Lieuts. Alva Lee and O. O. Ellis. The other guests were Miss Margaret Walker, the Misses Mary and Gladys Marshall, Lieut. Dickie Head, Mr. Handey, and the party was chaperoned by Mrs. William P. Kier.

It was interesting news for his Salt Lake friends to hear of the engagement of Lieut. R. L. Irvine to Miss Janet Klink, of San Francisco, as Lieutenant Irvine was extremely popular in his home town of Salt Lake, and many were the good wishes and congratulations sent after the engagement was made public. Lieutenant Irvine is a kinsman of Mrs. Emory S. Adams, who was Miss Elise Yeates. It is expected that a large number of friends will go over from here for the wedding, which is to take place in September.

Mrs. Clara Granger received a cable during the past week from Manila announcing the safe arrival of her daughter, Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, who with her baby and sister, Mrs. Fancher, and Miss Letitia Gaskin sailed on July 5 to join Lieutenant Hartz in the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodge since their return here, have moved back to the post and are once more settled in No. 4. Lieut. and Mrs. George Huddleson will accompany some friends on a camping trip in the mountains for the month of Mr. Huddleson's leave. Capt. H. M. Powell, who was here to inspect the Utah National Guard during the recent encampment, has returned to his home in New Mexico. Mrs. J. G. Holland has been spending some time with her relatives in Evanston during the absence of Dr. Holland with the Utah National Guard. Word has reached his

friends here of the transfer of Major Dwight E. Holley from the 15th to the 23d, which will place him with his new regiment at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 13, 1911.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., having been relieved from detail at Fort Leavenworth, returned to this post last week and will remain here with his family until the end of the month, when he reports for National Guard duty at Boston. Capt. C. S. Fries left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Fries and Mills started Thursday to join Mrs. Fries's mother, Mrs. McCune, for the rest of the summer at her cottage at Petoskey, Mich.

Major E. Wittenmyer took three companies of the 1st Battalion, 27th Inf., to Port Huron, Mich., for encampment with the state National Guard. Major Dashiell, with the 2d and 3d Battalions, 27th Inf., and Troop M, 15th Cav. (Lieutenant Broadhurst), entrained Friday for Camp Perry, O., on duty with the "shoot."

Mrs. J. McKean Pruyn and her daughter, Miss Agnes Pruyn, who motored here to visit her son, Lieutenant Pruyn, 27th Inf., returned last week to Albany, N.Y. Little Caroline Willcox celebrated her birthday last Thursday and invited all her little playmates to the party.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain have as guests Captain Crain's sister, Mrs. Moller, and two children, from La Crosse, Wis. Mrs. Crain has cards out for a tea on Tuesday to meet Mrs. Moller. Mrs. Hall, of Hutchinson, Kas., is spending several weeks with Mrs. George Shaw while the Captain is away at Camp Perry. Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst has her brother, Capt. C. R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art., and his wife, from Fort Riley, as her guests. Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark, of Kansas City, in Chicago for the aviation meet, were luncheon guests Monday of Capt. and Mrs. McNamee.

Mrs. T. B. Seigle has been entertaining her cousin, Miss Gertrude Tayme, of San Jose, Cal., and Mr. Chester Moore, of San Francisco, who left on Saturday, while Miss Tayme intends to remain for some time. Capt. William I. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., reported at this post for duty with his regiment last week, and went at once to join the artillery in camp at Sparta, Wis.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 12, 1911.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, recently promoted to command of the 23d Infantry, with his wife and three daughters, arrived at the post the first of the week and met with a warm welcome. Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding officer of the 4th Cavalry, returned from Cloudercroft, N.M., and to-day troops A, B, E and L, with headquarters, band and machine-gun platoon, started on a march to their new camp site at this mountain resort, a distance of 180 miles, where they will remain indefinitely. The 4th Cavalry band will be greatly missed, as it has given pleasure to thousands by its weekly concerts in El Paso.

Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., has returned from New York, where he was called by the death of his father. Lieut. E. L. Poindexter, in charge of the recruiting depot in El Paso, went up to Denning, N.M., this week to inspect affairs at that point.

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., at present in New York, is expected to report at this post the last of the month. Mrs. Pendleton and children will accompany Colonel Pendleton. Capt. and Mrs. E. Lindsey, 4th Cav., after spending a few days in El Paso, have gone with a party of friends to the Gorieta Mountains, in New Mexico, where they will spend three weeks camping, hunting and fishing.

Mrs. Kenneth Oliver entertained the ladies of the 4th Cavalry living at the Country Club last week with an informal bridge party.

The machine-gun platoon and Cos. E and F, 23d Inf., under Lieut. Harry B. Crea, took a three days' hike up into New Mexico the first of the week.

The El Paso Country Club baseball team and the officers of the 4th Cavalry played ball at the post last Sunday. The game was hotly contested, but resulted in the club team coming out one point ahead.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 9, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. William McKay, of the U.S. Quarantine Station on Point Loma, have left for the East on an extended trip, this being the first time the Doctor has been East in forty years, or since the quarantine service was established on the Pacific coast. They will make their headquarters with their son, Dr. Walter McKay, at Philadelphia.

The U.S. mine planter Colonel George Armistead, after being in local waters for nearly two months, has gone to San Francisco. While here the Armistead assisted in much drill work with the mines, under the command of Lieut. Henry T. Burghin, U.S.A.

An interesting social was given aboard the revenue cutter McCulloch last Friday evening by the Floating Society of Christian Endeavor. The program included vocal and instrumental selections and readings, after which refreshments were served to all the members of the crew who were aboard.

JAMESTOWN NOTES.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 15, 1911.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., returned from Washington on Monday, and, with Mrs. Nicholson, will leave on Saturday for Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Nicholson will remain at Jamestown with her aunt, Mrs. Gleaves. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Mrs. Randolph Harrison left in a blaze of glory on Monday evening for West Point, N.Y., the many friends made here sending off red lights and rockets in their honor. Capt. and Mrs. Knapp were the guests of honor at a luncheon at the Casino Narragansett Pier, on Sunday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, of St. Louis.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. L. Reamey have been much fêted this last week in Jamestown, prior to their departure for Europe on Saturday. On Sunday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton entertained a luncheon party for Comdr. and Mrs. Reamey, and on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Downing, of Washington, gave a dinner in their honor. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dunlap have entertained several tea parties at the Country Club the past week.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.

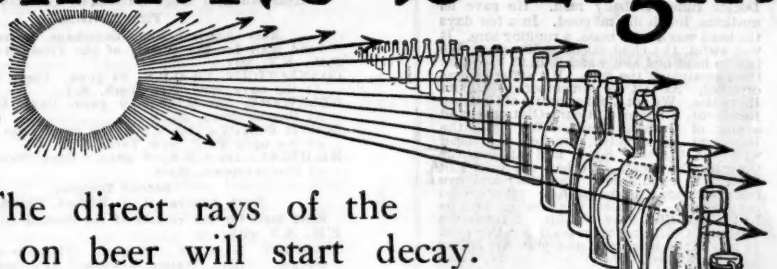
Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., in temporary command.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.
Fort Riley, Kan.—Brig. Gen. Water S. Schuyler.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush in temporary command.
Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

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Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Texas Maneuver Brigade.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, San Antonio; E and M, Presidio, S.F. Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Ft. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, San Antonio, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band, Troops C and D, Camp Yosemite, Cal.; Troop A, Sequoia and Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops B, I, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Douglas, Ariz.; E, F, G and H, Nogales, Ariz.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield

Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D and E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. E Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, San Antonio, Tex.; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B and C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
6th Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Montrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Wor'en, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

Company and Station.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Montrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

HEAD SOLID MASS OF HUMOR

"I think the Cuticura Remedies are the best remedies for eczema I have ever heard of. My mother had a child who had a rash on his head when it was real young. Doctor called it baby rash. He gave us medicine, but it did no good. In a few days the head was a solid mass, a running sore. It was awful, the child cried continually. We had to hold him and watch him to keep him from scratching the sore. His suffering was dreadful. At last we remembered Cuticura Remedies. We got a dollar bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bar of Cuticura Soap. We gave the Resolvent as directed, washed the head with the Cuticura Soap, and applied the Cuticura Ointment. We had not used half before the child's head was clear and free from eczema, and it has never come back again. His head was healthy and he had a beautiful head of hair. I think the Cuticura Ointment very good for the hair. It makes the hair grow and prevents falling hair." (Signed) Mrs. Francis Lund, Plain City, Utah, Sept. 19, 1910.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) afford the most economical treatment for skin and scalp troubles from infancy to age. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on care and treatment of skin and scalp troubles.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Williams, Wash.
107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M, San Diego, Cal.; Co. A, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Co. K, Campo, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D, Tia Juana, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.
A new schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philippines, will be announced. The dates, as we have previously stated, will be about six months later than the original dates published, and which were set aside on account of the concentration of troops in Texas.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 15. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Provincetown, Mass.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Walter McLean. At Provincetown, Mass.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf. At Provincetown, Mass.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Provincetown, Mass.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Provincetown, Mass.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fallau. At Provincetown, Mass.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Provincetown, Mass.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At Provincetown, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Provincetown, Mass.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Provincetown, Mass.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. J. P. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Stanton, Commander.
Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stanton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Provincetown, Mass.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Port Prince, Hayti.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Port au Prince, Hayti.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. C. Marsh. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Provincetown, Mass.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAGONIA (tender). Chief Btsn. W. J. Wortman. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. J. M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Bremerton, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. C. A. Brand, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Asuruga, Japan.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Asuruga, Japan.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, Jr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schofield. Cruising in Philippine waters.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.
Comdr. R. E. Coonts, Commander.
Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

Club Cocktails
A BOTTLED DELIGHT



The finest cocktail in the world—less the trouble of preparing it.

Accept no substitute.

Martin (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron command.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchison. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marvel. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Weston, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BAILEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DAVIS (torpedo boat). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
FOX (torpedo boat). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVJO (lug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. E. Craven. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.O., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Bsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (torpedo), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALPH, P.O., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., 12 guns. Comdr. Walter S. Crowley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bertolotto, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Ca. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Provincetown, Mass.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. E. C. S. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.

FLUSSEE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Provincetown, Mass.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Provincetown, Mass.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Provincetown, Mass.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr. At Provincetown, Mass.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett. At Provincetown, Mass.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At Provincetown, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Provincetown, Mass.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Provincetown, Mass.

MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Provincetown, Mass.

STERETT. Lieut. F. R. McCrary. At Provincetown, Mass.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Provincetown, Mass.

WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Provincetown, Mass.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Provincetown, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig. At Provincetown, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Provincetown, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Provincetown, Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Provincetown, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Provincetown, Mass.

NARWAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Provincetown, Mass.

SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Provincetown, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Provincetown, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Provincetown, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Provincetown, Mass.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Provincetown, Mass.

SEVERN (tender). At Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At Astoria, Ore.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At Astoria, Ore.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Astoria, Ore.

TRUXUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At Astoria, Ore.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Astoria, Ore.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At Astoria, Ore.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At Astoria, Ore.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign W. F. Newton. At Astoria, Ore.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At Astoria, Ore.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At Bremerton, Wash.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At Astoria, Ore.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Shanghai, China.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Shanghai, China.

CHANCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Shanghai, China.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. R. V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MORTICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

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CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, retired. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Parcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. Joseph D. Little. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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The itinerary of the cruise of 1911 of the Ranger is as follows: Leave Boston June 1, arrive Horta, Fayal, June 19; leave Horta June 24, arrive Southampton July 3; leave Southampton July 15, arrive Edinburgh (Leith), July 19; leave Leith July 26, arrive Amsterdam July 29; leave Amsterdam Aug. 5, Marseille Aug. 19; leave Marseille Aug. 28, arrive Algiers Aug. 31; leave Algiers Sept. 6, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 9; leave Gibraltar Sept. 16, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Funchal Sept. 28, arrive Bermuda Oct. 18; leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30; leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to the ship and sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, using domestic postage.

The Campana, sailing from New York on Sept. 6, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 18, the last which will reach her at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

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8-14-11

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 22, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3765: Corned beef, lima beans, corn, tomatoes.—Sch. 3804: Extending pneumatic tube system.—Sch. 3807: Gasoline engine.—Sch. 3824: Evaporated milk, tinned apricots.—Sch. 3825: Twills, checks, silesia, lining canvas, stay binding, silk laces. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N.

8-7-11